The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,576—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6064		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7993		
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	1000		
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903		
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and **DEPOSIT** Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS. Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 4th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Aug. from the Victoria Dock. No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamer free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 1[illegible]

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship[illegible] at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	4th Sept. 1905
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. ,,
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building Bombay

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} **BOMBAY.**

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOUR[illegible]ES, etc.	1 12	,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	52	8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,,	40	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	20	8
Plain ,, ,, ,,	17	0
New Art ,, ,, ,,	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver ,, ,,	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21	0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	80	0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. **BRADFORD & CO.**

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	11th Sept.
SOMALI	2655	Wrinker	25th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, st August, 1905.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.

VENNING AND RAMSAY.

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill		10	8
Soft Gauze		18	0
Fancy Oxford		21	0
Best Zephyr		25	8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0	27	0
	,, 30-0	33	0
Double Collars	,, 3 0	3	12

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONCERT

IN AID OF
THE MANSE FUND.
UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
BOMBAY,
Will be held in the HALL of the WILSON
COLLEGE, CHAUPATI,
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1905, at 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1 Piano Duet ....Duet in D ....Diabelli
Mrs CHRYSTAL and Miss MACKICHAN.
2 Song..........The Landlord's Daughter ....W. H. Jude
Mr. TURNER GREEN.
3 Song..........The Swallows ....F. Cowen
Miss BROOKS.
4 Violin Solo..........Romanze..........A. Wilheling
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
5 Song..........The Promise of Life..........F. H. Cowen
Miss CUNNINGHAM.
6 Song..........The Bandolero..........Stuart
Mr. McBAIN.
7 Recitation..........The Organ Question.......... —
Mr. CHRYSTAL.
8 Piano Duet..........Norwegian Dances..........F. Mullen
Mrs CHRYSTAL and Miss MACKICHAN.
9 Song..........Song of the Bow..........F. Aylward
Mr. CLARE.
10 Song..........Left Untold..........F. Cowen
Miss BROOKS.
11 Violin Solo..........Fantasia on Scotch Airs..........J. Schmuck
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
12 Song.......... "The Devout Lover" ....Molloy
Mr. STONEHAM.
13 Song..........The Flowers o' the Forest.......... —
Miss CUNNINGHAM.
14 Song..........You..........Denza
Mr. McBAIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TICKETS Rs. 2 each.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, 29th August, 1905 at 6 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
27th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 4,00,000 HARDWOOD SLEEPERS for the North-Western Railway. Delivery to begin by 1st May, 1906, and to be completed by 1st October, 1906. Tenders may be for the whole or for any part of the contract. The "hardwoods" which will be accepted are as follows:—

INDIAN, Nepal or Terai Sal. BURMESE Pingado. WEST AUSTRALIAN hill grown jarrah NEW SOUTH WALES Iron bark. Grey Gum Tallow wood, White stringy bark. White or Grey box, Black butt, TASMANIAN Blue gum, stringy bark. The Australian sleepers must all be Government inspected and marked true to name. Prices for sea borne sleepers to be quoted for delivery at Karachi ex ships slings and c. f. i.

Tenders will be opened at the Engineer-in-Chief's office North Western Railway, Lahore, at NOON on 6th November, 1905. For further particulars required apply to

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
N. W. Railway, Lahore.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for RUPEES 30 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 12th September, 1905, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount Tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1905.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1905, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1905.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (local time) on the 12th September, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay.
His Highness, The AGA KHAN, G.C.I.E.
Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT:—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq. Honorary Secretary.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Connaught Road, Poona.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd Proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th August, 1905.

NOTICE.

AT the last Exhibition held in Bombay, there was a gallery called "Look and Laugh," containing glasses and mirrors in which it showed the figures and faces of the spectators in different sizes and styles. Should anyone wish to show the same at the Hyderabad Exhibition to be held at the end of December, 1905, or beginning of January, 1906, apply with all particulars to the following address:

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director, Hyderabad Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.

HYDERABAD EXHIBITION

WILL be held at the end of DECEMBER, 1905, or the beginning of JANUARY 1906, in the PUBLIC GARDEN. It is requested that applications should be sent by those wishing to run an entertainment in the "Cafe Chantant" style, with some performances daily.

Applicants to inform all particulars and terms, also send programme to the following address:—

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.						
Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						Age next Birthday.
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	6	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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AND
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital	Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs, 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,
Lyons,
New York,
San Francisco,
Honolulu,
Shanghai,
Hongkong,
Tientsin
Peking,
Newchang,
Port Arthur,
Mukden,
Tairen,
Chefoo,
Kobe,
Tokyo,
Nagasaki,
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By Charles Dickens.
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Apply to the MANAGER.

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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr A Kensington I C S to be a judge of the Chief Court Punjab.

The following appointments in the Chief Court Punjab with effect from the 9th Oct are made:—

The Hon'ble Mr D C Johnstone I C S officiating temporary additional judge of the Chief Court to be first temporary additional judge of that court.

Mr H A B Rattigan B-at-L Legal Remembrancer Punjab to be second temporary additional judge of the Chief Court.

Mr C W Chitty B-at-L Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes Bombay to be third temporary additional judge of the Chief Court.

The services of Mr H C Gordon Dist Supt of Police Assam now on furlough are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the date of his return to duty.

The services of Maj E H deV Atkinson R E Principal Thomason Engring College Roorkee who has been deputed for the Chatham course are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Comr-in Chief with effect from the date of his return to India.

PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Hoyne Fox Suptding Engr 2nd Class temporary rank Burma is promoted permanently to that class with effect from the 16th Feb.

In the accounts Branch:—Mr W J Britts to be Deputy Examiner Class I; Mr A G Harrison to be Examiner Class I; Mr F C W Dover to be Examiner Class III; Mr B Stanley and Mr T Ryan to be Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade supernumerary; Mr S J Pruce to be Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieut Donald Cameron 1st Battn Leinster Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn South Staffordshire Regt; officiating double Coy Officer 17th Duke of Connaught's Own, Rajputs—31st July.

Second-Lieuts—William Kenneth Pollexfen Wilson 2nd Battn South Lancashire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn South Lancashire Regt; Double Coy Officer 2nd Batn 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)—30th July—Guy Tullock Dennys 1st Battn East Surrey Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn East Surry Regt; Double Coy Officer 31st Punjabis—1st Aug—Montague Wace 1st Battn Suffolk Regt; Double Coy Officer 14th Ferozepore Sikhs—30th July.

Second Lieut Wilson is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army with effect from the 30th July.

TROPICAL RESEARCH.

THE opening meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Institute of Tropical Research was held on July 31, when Sir Alfred Jones was unanimously elected chairman. He expressed confidence that the results of the work of the institute would be of the greatest value to British commerce, especially in view of the extent to which British commerce depended on tropical countries. He emphasised the necessity that British merchants and all interested in British trade should use every effort to deal with the rapidly increasing continental competition, and observed that in many respects countries such as Germany, France, and Belgium were applying scientific methods to their commercial enterprises, especially to these conducted in the tropics, with greater success and it was necessary for the British merchant to bestir himself and take advantage of every assistance that science could offer. He guaranteed the institute £1,000 a year for four years and said that the work would necessarily entail a still further expenditure. The following guarantees were announced:—Mr. W. H. Lever, £1,000, a year for four years; Mr. T. Sutton Timmis, £250 a year; Mr. H. Sutton Timmis, £50 a year. The following were appointed to act as a professional board:—Professor E. C. K. Gonner, statistics; Professor J. Harvey Gibson, botany; Professor W. A. Herdman, zoology; Professor Benjamin Moore physiological chemistry; and Professor Ronald Ross, tropical hygiene and sanitation. Lord Mountmorres was appointed director, and Dr. Eric Drabell, economic botanist. It is proposed to take immediate steps to obtain a charter of incorporation for the institute.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with ballast.

THE steamer Santoria, 2377 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1872 tons Captain J H Sheriffs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 16th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2124 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Serbistan, 1857 tons, Captain H L Davies, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London 21st July via Newport, with a cargo of coal and general and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2124 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 8th August, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE steamer Secunder, 1073 tons, Captain J Brebner, F R G S F S O, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 15th August with a general cargo and sugar and 1 cabin and 47 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 2987 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th August via Colombo and Cochin, with a cargo of coal and general and 4 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Jumna s	Fenwick	Calcutta, Aug 13
	Santoria s	Ward	Calcutta, Aug 17
	Clan Sinclair s	Sheriffs	Calcutta, Aug 16
	Loodiana s	Hodgson	Rangoon, Aug 8
	Serbistan s	Davies	London, July 21
	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius, Aug 15

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Singapore

The steamer Lalpoora, Cole, for Persian Gulf, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Emile, for Antwerp, &c
" Coromandel, for China, &c
" Loodiana, for Rangoon, &c
" Jumna, for Rangoon, &c
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
25	Teesta	Straits

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Karachi, left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 26th instant

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Japan left Colombo on Saturday evening the 26th instant and is due here on Wednesday morning the 30th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on 28th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, Aug. 29 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands to-day Tuesday the 29th instant from 7 p m.

2 There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 29th instant from 5-30 p m.

3 There will be a Parade on the Church Gate Sands on Friday next, the 1st proximo at 7 a m:—Dress Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

HIGH COURT.—August 29.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

883-04—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Oosman vs Haji Gunny Haji Oosman—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Sorabjee and J—Madwoodhan Baghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.
15-01—Tyabje D and Co—Bai Memabai, widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Walji—Madhowji and K
29-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Dwarkadas Shamji vs Hirabai widow and another—Edgelow G and W.
27-04—Captain and V—Dwarkadas Vithuldas vs Jamnadas Sobaram—M H and Modi.

Long Causes.

321-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaskar and others
762-03—Jamsetji and B—Raja Fahadur Kushaba Chapajii Kalay Patell vs Khimji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.
651-04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
85-04—Chitnis and M—Sayanna Shiva vs Bai Narsibai widow—Payne and Co
503-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Haji Yusuf Haji Ayub and another—Tyabji D and Co
681-04—M B Chothia Jivraj Hurjiwan and others vs Maneckbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H
442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bharjee and others vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For Judgment.

857 04—K D Shroff—N C MacLeod vs Sorabjee Edaljee Warden and others—Ardeshir H D and Co Unwalla and P and In person.

For Consent Decree.

266-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hassonali Ebrahimjee and another vs Jafferjee Ebribimjee and another—Nanu and H and Co and Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

498-03—In person Havelisha Kessonchand vs Shivratanda Pragdas and others.
710-04—Shamrao and M—Kevalchand Bholanath and another vs Lachiram Ramsookhdas.
381-05—In person—Radhavalab Shivkaran Kabra and another vs Ramsukh Murlidhar.
509-05—In person—Noula Donga and others vs H Nicholls.
536-05—In person—Kasambhai Mahomed and others vs Khoja Kashid Allarakhia
567-05—Dikshit D and S—Eknath Raghunath and another vs Hajee Abdul Satos Haji Usman Matubhai J and M
585-09—Hiralal D Chibba Naga Paragia vs Pragjee Nursey—Smetham B and N
605-05—Daphtary F and D—Shivdas Nagindas vs Devidas Harivallabhdas

Undefended New Long Cause

425-05—Hiralal D Madhu Bhawani Ghati and others vs Mproji Jairam

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

229-05—Mulla and M Abdool Khakibhai and others vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan Payne and Co
559-04—Jehangir and S—Parwatibai widow vs Kalidas Kallianji and others—S B Noble
568-03—Nanu H and Co—Esmailjee E Nagree vs Kikabhoy Shaik Tyab—Edgelow G and W
586-34—Little and Co—Goverdandas G Tejpal vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Thakurdas and Co
46-04—Madhowjee and K—Lalman Alias Laloo Ramparsad and others vs Devsey Dewjee and other—Ardeshir H D and Co
424-18340-03—Kanga and P—Harmandas Shrilal vs Govind N Jeychand—Payne and Co
870-01—Mulla and M—Manekjee Merwanjee Kararia vs Navajbai widow and others
875-04—Madhavji and K—Ebjee Umersey vs Vassanjee Hansraj—Kanga and P
448-03—Khunderao S and L—Vinayak Ramchandra vs Bhicoo Gopinath Munedkar and another—Chitnis and M
705-04—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Nanalal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J
796-04—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Narsilal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J
836-04—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjee Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another—Bicknel M and R

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
After Contested Chambers
To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

588-04—Mulji and D and Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Karrim and another—Matubhoy J and M.
39-05—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna Kesav Naik and another vs Ramchandra Kesav Naik—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

657-04—Mulji and D—Khatizabai Alias Katoobai widow vs Usman Haji Abdoola and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.
81-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soonderji Damji Kanga and P—Part heard
250-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S
305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dolimeherji—Pestonjee R and K
312-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jameetji Daruvalla and another—Ardesir, H D and Co
253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co
860-01—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1 05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis In person.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

Before the PROTHONOTARY
For Investigation of Pauperism.

4-05—In person—Bhagirathibai widow vs Ramjee Govind Patel and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard
16-05—In person—Baijee vs Framjee Pestonjee Writer
17-05—In person—Esoofally Esmuljee vs Hussonalli Sullimanjee and others—Edgelow G and W and P J Billimoria

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 26.

SECURITIES—		
2 3/4 per cent. Consols	£90 7/16	= — 1/8
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 1/2	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 5/8	= + 3-16
2 months hence	28 3/16	= + 1/4
Spot in New York	62	= + 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17	= unchanged
Berlin	20·45 3-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·86 1-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	1 7/8 per cent	= do
6 " "	2 3/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1-3 per cent	= — 1/4
7 day market loans	1 1/8 per cent	= — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 7 1-2 J-A sellers dull

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1/2 nominal A.-S. dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 3/8 sellers A-S quiet but steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7/8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 3,000. Spot 5 85—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16 — 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 6,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept. 5·78 — 6	Sept.-Oct. 5·78 — 6	Oct.-Nov. 5·80 — 6
Nov-Dec. 5·82 — 6	Dec-Jan. 5·81 — 6	Jan-Feb. 5·85 — 6
Feb-March. 5·86 — 6	Mch.-Apl. 5·88 — 6	Apl.-May. 5·88 — 7

Receipts at U S Ports	8,000 bales
Do last year	5,900 do
Exports to Great Britain	1 000 do
Do. do Continent	6,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·15
Futures, month of Dec	11·03 + 9 }a
Do do. Mar.	11·16 + 10 }a

a Advanced owing to daily weather report indicates need of moisture and support by New Orleans Bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-2
Futures, month of Sept	10·84 +20
Do. do. Dec	10·99 +13
Tone at close	steady

	Bales.
Stock at Liverpool	730,000
Stock at London	19,000
Total visible supply	1,590,000 —100,000
Total visible supply East Indian	173,000
Total Quantity in sight	13,470,000 +100,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 26th August 1905:—

Cotton	200 bales.
Wheat	13,105 cwts.
Linseed	1,859 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	238 do
Gingellyseed	214 do
Poppyseed	1,771 do
Groundnuts	359 do
Castorseed	4,267 do
Rice	2,903 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	895 do
Mowraseed	8,120 do
Gram	361 do
Joowar	9,953 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, AUG. 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	169 3-4
Marks 3	do.	do.	138 1-4
Hongkong 30	Days Sight		142 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.		198
Japan 30	do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99·5
1st Settlement 1st September	99·6
2nd do. 2nd October.	99·5

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	17th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	0	0
Forward Sept.	7	2	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	5	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	1	0
POPPYSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready	7	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	31	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.			
Howree Khandeish	39	8	9
15 per cent Mixed	37	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi ready	4	13	6
White Pissi 85 per cent	32	8	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.	
Estimated sales	4,000	bales
Imports	7,000	"

Aug.-Sept. 5·87 +9	Sep.-Oct. 5·87 +9	Oct.-Nov. 5·89 +9
Nov.-Dec 5·91 +9	Dec.-Jan. 5·93 +9	Jan.-Feb. 5·94 +9
Feb.-Mar 5·95 +9	Mar.-Apl 5 97 +9	Apl.-May. 5·97 +9

COTTON.—The market remains steady with a limited enquiry for ready cotton. In the "Sutta" bazaar closing prices are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good Jan. Rs.	200
Broach M.-G. Good March "	257

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 26th August as compared with the statement of the 19th Aug.:—

	Aug. 19. Rs.	Aug. 26. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	64,47,390	65,46,572
Public Deposits at Branches	32,76,914	35,42,611
Other Deposits	6,09,75,697	6,25,35,116
Post Bills	14,901	14,901
Sundries	15,71,203	16,02,638
Rs.	9,09,86,205	9,29,44,868
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,10,72 693	1,08,01,916
Other authorised Securities	27,76,764	27,14 689
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,17,673	83,68,888
Loans do. do. do.	1,53 22 493	1,53,20,520
Bills discounted and purchased	2,18 70 866	2,09,33 613
Dead Stock	2,85 083	2,85,083
Stamps and Stationery	3,163	3,183
Balances with other Banks	8,14,503	11,31,777
Sundries	82 701	71,721
Cash	2,50 40,756	2,73,15,138
	9,09,86,205	9,29 44 868

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th Aug. 1905, as compared with the statement of 21th August, 1905:—

	Aug 15. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug 21. Rs.	a.	p.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,36,00 000	0	0	1,36,00 000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,09,98,632	10	11	2,03,19,581	13	8
Other Deposits, &c	10,53,67,029	1	8	10,76,31,640	13	11
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,16,629	14	[illegible]	7,14,050	16	0
Sundries	16,40,961	5	10	14,97,069	3	7
Rs.	16,24,33,267	0	5	16,37,62,325	9	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,05,02,883	7	1	1,11,69,278	5	9
Other authorised Investments	68,95,510	5	8	68,29,406	3	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,19,53,338	4	4	2,99,16,859	4	5
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,21,13,012	7	1	2,22,10,395	5	1
Bills discounted &c	3,23,70,762	3	0	3,35,44,869	4	5
Balances with other Banks	15,74,783	9	1	17,14,767	8	7
Bullions	.....			......		
Dead Stock	19,16,584	0	10	19,64,311	14	10
Stamps	12,212	5	2	11,614	11	0
Sundries	6,03,774	7	4	6,10,547	14	9
	10,69,2 ,861	3	0	10,76,72,103	7	10
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,42,47,295	12	8	2,55,91 744	3	1
Do. at Branches	3,12,53,110	0	9	3,11,90,122	14	
Rs.	16,24,33,267	0	5	16,37,62,325	9	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	34,319	Decrease
Do. at Branches	6,44,729	do
Other Deposits	22,64,611	Increase
Post Bills	1,02,609	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	6,70,291	Increase
Loans	20,41,479	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	10,97,393	Increase
Mercantile Bills	11,73,927	do
Cash at Head Office	3,44,449	do
Cash at Branches	64,733	Decrease

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALE—August 15, at Mohowah, Champarun, the wife of Horace C M Gale, of a daughter.

HUNTER—August 25, at Madura, the wife of R H Hunter, of a daughter.

LANE—August 17, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain H A Lane, 30th Lancers, of a daughter.

VENOUR—August 11, at Doonga Gali, the wife of Major Venour, 58th Vaughan's Rifles, of a son.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES

are tablets prepared from the prescription of a very eminent Physician.

They are invaluable in all cases of Asthma and Bronchial Affections.

They relieve the strain and enable the sufferer to breathe freely.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 10 36m., 10-34a. Low water, 3-58m., 4-43a.

Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 4 p. m.

Bombay Art Society, general meeting, School of Art, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

Concert in aid of the Manse Fund, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 9 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A water proof, some silver ghagrees and a bicycle lamp have been found by the Police and await owners.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, of the firm of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., engineers, a sum of Rs. 12,772 was subscribed for charitable and benevolent purposes.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—A monthly meeting of the Anjuman-i Islam of Bombay will be held to-day at 5-30, p. m, at the Anjuman hall to transact the following business:—To consider what steps should be taken at the time of the arrival of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay. To elect members for the Managing Committee of the Anjuman Islam M. H. Mackba Library.

CONCERT AT WILSON HALL.—An excellent programme has been arranged for the concert which takes place in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chaupati, this evening, in aid of the Manse Fund of the United Free Church of Scotland. The concert commences at 9 o'clock. Among the artistes will be Mrs. McBain, Mrs. Crystal, Miss Brooks, Miss Cunningham, Miss Mackichan, Mrs. McBain, Mr. Schmuck and M. Clare.

A GOLDSMITH DUPED.—Tribhovan Madan, a goldsmith, having his place of business in Nagdevi Street, has reported to the Police that on the 24th instant a Mahomedan, who gave his name as Abimahomed purchased from him four gold bangles of the value of Rs. 382 and told the complainant to send them with his mehta, to whom, he said, he would pay the amount. The complainant did so. The Mahomedan took the mehta to a house in Palla Lane, where he received the bangles and gave the mehta the slip.

TO TRY HIS LUCK.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, George Freeman, a European seaman, was charged at the instance of Inspector Smith, with deserting the Government Workhouse. The evidence showed that the accused had been declared a vagrant and sent to the Government Workhouse on the 11th instant. On the 23rd idem, he obtained leave for a day to go in search of employment. He could not secure any job and failed to return to the Workhouse. He was arrested by sub-Inspector Smith on Sunday. The accused pleaded that he obtained leave on the chance of getting a job. He got no work on that day and as he had no chance of getting leave the next day he stayed away with the view of trying his luck and did not return to the Workhouse the same evening. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TENDERING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, committed one Jumma Ajodhia, a Hindu, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of using as genuine, three counterfeit currency notes for Rs. 10 each, knowing them to be counterfeit. It appears that on the 10th instant, the accused gave one of the notes to one Mahadeo Jugmohon to be cashed. Mahadeo cashed it with a Bania and handed the money to the accused. Two days after the accused gave Mahadeo the other two notes for the same purpose. Mahadeo took the notes to the same Bania, who discovered them to be counterfeit and refused to cash them. The Bania also asked Mahadeo to take back the note he had cashed the previous day and return the cash. Mahadeo declined to do so, and returned the notes to the accused. The Bania in the meanwhile gave information to the Police, who arrested the accused and recovered the counterfeit notes from his box. The accused pleaded that he had found the notes on the road six months ago and kept them with him.

AN OLD WOMAN CONVICTED.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Bhagi, an old Hindu convict woman, to two years rigorous imprisonment, with two months' solitary confinement. She was also fined Rs. 50, with an alternative of further six months' hard labour, and was ordered to report her residence to the police for three years after her release from jail, for stealing a gold necklace, valued at about Rs. 50, from the three year old son of one Vitoobai living in Vithalwadi, on the morning of Saturday last when the boy was playing in the verandah of his house. Inspector Sullivan prosecuted. Evidence showed that the complainant raised an alarm on seeing the theft being committed. The accused then passed over the ornament to a "ghatty" accomplice who had stationed himself outside, who soon made off with it, and managed to make good his escape. Police were communicated with and the woman was arrested. The "ghatty" was chased by a witness in the case, but the former overpowered him when caught. The woman pleaded not guilty to the charge, denying all knowledge of the theft.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NOTES.

A VERY famous sportsman has recently arrived in Bombay in the person of Mr. Walter Vincent Butcher, the English Rugby International and Richmond F. C. half-back, who made his debut for the Gymkhana last evening. Presidency cricketers will be interested to learn that Mr. Butcher, besides being an international footballer, is accounted a first-class club cricketer at home and last season put up some excellent performances with the bat. For Upper Tooting C. C., he scored 724 runs in twenty-nine innings, with an average of 28·96 (highest scores, 127 and 120); he also played for Surrey Club and Ground and scored 123 not out vs. Streatham. Cricket lovers with any knowledge of the conditions of London Club cricket will hardly need to be informed that a batsman who can go through a season with such excellent results as Mr. Butcher is not far off being first class in the real acceptation of the term. Any way his opportune arrival in Bombay places within the reach of the Presidency Selection Committee for the match against the Parsees at Poona a batsman, who it is safe to assume has very few superiors among European batsmen in the Presidency.

Mention of the arrival in India of Mr. W. V. Butcher, probably the greatest Rugger half-back, who has played for England for years, reminds us that India also possesses England's greatest Rugger forward in the person of Mr. J. Daniell, who came out to this country a few months ago and is stationed somewhere in Bengal. Mr. Daniell has been described as the greatest forward player of the twentieth century and, apart from his unquestioned superiority as a performer himself, he is also a leader of men. It was due greatly to him that the English pack in the last two or three seasons has become an intelligible working machine. Mr. Daniell's example and leadership have done much to restore the forward to his right position—namely, that of premier importance. Besides being an International player he is a double Blue, having represented Cambridge University in Rugby foot ball and cricket. He is also a county cricketer having played for Somerset between the years 1898-1904.

A total of 651 was made by the Old Cliftonians on the first day of their match with the Blue Mantles the day before the last mail left England. J. H. Curtis and B. Meakin put up 231 for the first wicket. Meakin afterwards increased his score to 207, his hits including thirty-two 4's. The Blue Mantles went in before stumps were drawn and scored 4 for one wicket, so that 655 runs were made in the day. The Old Cliftonians' score is as follows:—

J H Curtis, c Andrews, b Bournes	133
B Meakin, b J Spens	207
R Raw, c Ashfield, b Bournes	0
R G Raw, c Ashfield, b Bournes	13
G C Wall, st Andrews, b Ashfield	120
Capt B L M Brodhurst, c J Spens b Elliott	0
R H Johnston, b Druce	20
A M Champion, c Budworth, b J Spens	31
H A Prichard, l-b-w, b J Spens	3
A D Imlay, st Andrews, b Ashfield	89
F B May, not out	15
B 8, lb 8, w 4	20
Total	651

J. H. Curtis belongs to the Indian Telegraph Department, and is one of the best bats in India. Last season in matches at Quetta the Old Cliftonian put up some capital performances and was invited to play for the Presidency vs. the Parsees at Poona, which match did not come off on account of rain.

Captain B. L. M. Brodhurst is a member of the Gurkha Brigade eleven, one of the strongest European teams in India, and is best known as a slow medium right hand bowler.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament, it has been decided, will be held in Poona on the 29th September and 2nd and 4th of October. The entries are expected to be more numerous than for some years past, and from all accounts the high standard of play, which has always marked the Tournament, will be well-maintained, if the entries come up to expectations.

Balloon ascents in India are not very common, and that made by Captain Lawrence, the other day, at Dholpur by appointment for H. H. the Maharaja of Dholpur deserves to be recorded. The balloon was built especially for the Maharaja, and was named after him. The climatic conditions were, unfortunately, very unfavourable, but in spite of this Captain Lawrence was able to ascend to a considerable height.

The dates for the annual Poona Rackets Tournament, which is open to all India, have been set down for the race week—16th to 25th September. The winners of the Open Doubles last year were the representatives of the York and Lancaster Regiment (Mhow), and of the singles that good all-round sportsman Captain A. H. C. Kearsey of the 10th Royal Hussars. The Public Schools Doubles were won by Captain Hon. E. F. Guest (Life Guards) and Lieut. A. B. Reynolds (12th Lancers) representing Winchester. The entries for the Open Doubles this year are:—Captain A. H. C. Kearsey and Mr. T. Bouch (10th Royal Hussars); Major E. Crawley and Lieut. C. Reynard (12th Lancers); and Lieuts. C. Wicks and C. Gray (Seaforth Highlanders). For the Public Schools' Doubles representatives from Harrow, Eton, Winchester, Clifton, and Cheltenham have been found to compete. Several rackets markers have entered up to date among them, Maneckji from Mhow, Pudumjee (Poona) Maneckji (Bombay) and Merwanji (Jodhpore).

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

A match between the Gujerat Union C. C. and the A. G. Office team was played on the Secretariat Ground For the G. U. C. C. Messrs. Munsif R.G.F., C.D Mehta and Desai G.C. played useful innings of 47, 38 and 19 runs respectively, the former playing a faultless game of 47, which included two sixes. Mr. G. C. Desai also bowled very effectively capturing 6 wickets for 19 runs. For the A. G. Office teams Messrs. Surti, Engineer and Shroff scored 22, 18 and 13 runs each. Mr. Gheesta captured four wickets, and Mr. Driver three. The game ended in a win for the G. U. C. C. by 69 runs. Scores:—

GUJARAT UNION C C

M O Vakil, b Gheesta	7
G C Desai, c Captain, b Driver	19
C D Mehta, c Bharucha, b Gheesta	38
R G Munsif, run out	47
M S Desai, c Shroff, b Gheesta	0
M S Mehta, st b Driver	13
H J Parekh, c Bharucha, b Driver	5
J S Doctor, c Bharuch, b Gheesta	2
M K Desai, run out	5
T R Dave not out	1
S G Desai, to bat	0
Extras	5
Total (for 9 wkts)	142

A G OFFICE TEAM'S

Bharucha st, b Munsif	9
Surti, c Munsif, b Desai G C	22
Shroff, c Parekh, b Desai G C	13
Driver, c Parekh, b Desai G C	3
Morris, b Desai G C	6
Gheesta, b Mehta C D	1
Bhansali, b Desai G C	1
Engineer, c Desai M K, b Parekh	18
Kharas, c M S Desai, b Desai, G C	0
Captain, b Parekh	0
Chhaganlal not out	0
Extra	0
Total	73

YOUNG HINDUS C. C. vs THE INTERNATIONAL C. C.

A MATCH between the Young Hindus C.C. and the International C. C. was played on Sunday, resulting in a win by 7 wickets for the International C.C. The Young Hindus went in first and scored 32 in the first innings and 112 for eight wickets in the second, Diveker being not out for 47. The International in their first innings scored 55 and 91 for 3 wickets in the second innings. D.K. Telang scoring 53 with 11 boundaries, Mancherahaw scored 17, and also did the hat trick, and Kapadia with his steady play contributed 13 and 16 to his share.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUG. 29, 1905.

ENGLAND'S FOOD IN WAR.

Two years ago when soldiers and statesmen were discussing the question of Army reform some one asked how would Great Britain feed in case an enemy's cruisers and commerce destroyers impeded supplies from over the seas. The question puzzled both politicians and people and a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food and raw material into the United Kingdom in time of war, and into the amount of reserves of such supplies existing in the country at any given period also to advise whether it were desirable to adopt any measures in addition to the maintenance of a strong fleet, by which supplies could be better secured and violent fluctuations avoided. The Commissioners after many sittings and collecting evidence, which is "summarised" in an enormous blue book, presented their report a day or two before the mail left. They have come to the conclusion that "the old folks at Home" need not fear starvation. They recognise that it would be unwise to allow the safety of our supplies to depend too largely upon the observance of every rule of International law by a hostile power. They regard the present variety of sources from which England's supplies are drawn as likely to contribute to her advantage in time of war, since their wide geographical distribution must tend to minimise the risk of effective interference with her imports. That ignores a great deal, for though the sources of supply are scattered over an enormous area, the ports of delivery are not very far apart and a few destroyers might cut off everything that approached them. But the Commissioners urge that the more numerous the neutral Powers supplying England's wants the less probable is the violation of International law by her enemies. Our enemies would have all the more Powers to reckon with, so, after all, there must be a certain advantage in the fact that the supplies of our principal food-stuffs are drawn in a greater proportion from foreign countries than from British possessions. This conclusion is unfortunate for the advocates of preferential tariffs for the Colonies; but the object of the Commission was to discover what best to do in a given emergency, and not what is best policy for general commercial and industrial prosperity. Nevertheless that particular conclusion will be made the most of by the enemies of Mr. Chamberlain.

Another conclusion the Commission has arrived at is that, while in war there would certainly be some interference with trade and with some captures, not only is there no risk of a total cessation of supplies, but no reasonable probability of serious interference with them and that even during a maritime war, there will be no material diminution in their volume unless such disaster takes place as will lose for Britain the command of the Sea—a most important contingency. "Whatever number of weeks be taken as the minimum period for which our supplies might be expected to last, it must not be assumed that the lapse of that number of weeks would see the country at the end of its resources. We believe it to be beyond the power of any naval forces, which would be at the disposal of any possible combination against us, altogether to prevent the importation of our supplies, while any increase in price would be an additional stimulus to induce shippers abroad to run the necessary risks. We do not, therefore, apprehend that any situation is likely to arise in which there would be a risk of the actual starvation of our population into submission." They are becoming very cocksure in the United Kingdom. The other day they permitted themselves to be persuaded that their islands could never be invaded and now, though the navies of ever so many Powers be united against them, there will always be bread enough to eat if not to spare. But we are glad to find that the Commissioners did not fail to see that, besides being sure of their daily bread, it was advisable to add a little butter to the ration. They think that the existence of larger stocks on hand might go far to allay anxiety in this respect and the knowledge in foreign countries that the United Kingdom was provided, so far as food is concerned, against any sudden emergency, might defeat any calculation which takes for its basis the possibility that the United Kingdom might in face of starvation consent to an ignominious peace. At the same time such knowledge would liberate several of the enemy's ships from watch and ward and add to those in line of battle. But after hearing details of a variety of schemes, the Commissioners conclude that the disadvantages and evils inseparable from all or nearly all of them are greater than any benefit which is likely to be derived from them. Government could lay in supplies, but Government declines to do anything of the kind and the Commission would not have it subsidise millers or merchants to carry surplus stocks.

One excellent plan of increasing reserves was proposed by Mr. Marshall Stevens, a Manchester merchant, the building of enormous grain stores, in which he undertook to store half a million quarters of grain or more, Government to pay five-pence per quarter per annum upon the storage capacity for the whole period during which it might be provided. This would only mean an expenditure of £12,500 a year. The Commissioners were much impressed by the evidence of the witness whose scheme withstood the very closest examination, but in a supplementary report the Commissioners say they do not see the necessity for accepting the offer. Generally with regard to increased store the Commission comes to the conclusion that "(1) Competition in the corn trade is notoriously very keen; profits are cut very fine; (2) The cost of storage in the United States, irrespective of interest, i. e. the rent for storage only, as computed by competent authorities, is at the rate of 3s. per quarter per annum; (3) The charge for rent and storage would be avoided altogether under the proposals for free storage, and delivery ex-elevator would be same as delivery ex-ship, to which so many witnesses have attached importance; (4) Much of the grain in question must in any case find its market sooner or later in the United Kingdom; and the temptation of free storage could hardly fail, in view of the opinions quoted as to the keenness of competition to offer a substantial inducement to send it sooner rather than later to this country." No; the Commission recommend private dealers to increase their stocks and look mainly to the strength of the British Navy and only in a less degree to the widespread resources of the British Mercantile fleet to carry on trade with all possible sources of supply. Furthermore they believe that a guarded and well considered scheme of national indemnity would act as a powerful addition to Britain's resources, because it would tend to keep down the cost of transport and, therefore, would go far in the direction of preventing high prices in time of war, while at the same time it would be a stimulus to the enterprise of British shipowners. And the increased dependence on the Navy will have to be borne in mind when the estimates are discussed; for the time is getting nearer when the two-Power standard will have to be surpassed.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE. THE nineteenth annual report of the Bombay Veterinary College, which has just been published, shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition. At the beginning of the year there were 68 students on the rolls of the Diploma course. There were 41 new entries during the year as against 25 and 32 in the two previous years. Twenty-three students left the College of which number 13 passed the Diploma examination. Lieut-Colonel J. Brodie-Mills, the Principal of the College in discussing the subject of the employment of graduates remarks:—"It is hoped that opportunities for the employment of graduates will improve in the immediate future, as the Government of India, urge upon Local Governments, the necessity of increasing the subordinate veterinary staff, at a far more rapid rate than has hitherto been considered expedient, and wish that local bodies be asked to increase their staff so that at no distant date a veterinary assistant may be found in every tahsil in India. There are also prospects of a few lucrative appointments being created for our graduates, as the Government of India considers that an increased number of assistants of necessity entails the appointment of an additional supervising and inspecting staff. It is, therefore, under contemplation to appoint a Deputy Superintendent for each Province on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 400." There can be no doubt that the growing popularity of the college and the future prospects of employment will lead year by year to a higher standard of selection for the Diploma classes, and to the gradual improvement of the class of men who take up this special study. After careful consideration Government have decided to abolish the salutri class there being no prospect of regular and systematic employment for the men who qualify after being trained in that class. Certain recommendations have been made by the Committee, which, if carried out, should enable the Bombay College to take a place amongst the first veterinary institutions in the world.

A DIAMOND INDUSTRY FOR GREAT BRITAIN. THE diamond trade is one of the most important, as it is one of the richest trades in Belgium, where it was established in 1475. In that year, the great art of diamond polishing was invented by Louis de Berguem, and in the following year the earliest known works for the purpose of cutting and polishing diamonds were erected at Antwerp, which still remains the chief centre of the industry. In fact the whole European diamond trade centres in Antwerp and its great rival, Amsterdam. Some merchants from Antwerp and Amsterdam have established factories in the United States of America, and some workmen left Antwerp for that country with the object of obtaining employment at a high rate of pay. Assisted as it is by its customs tariff, the diamond trade of America shows every probability of prospering, but the emigration of workers to the United States has fallen off considerably of late, and the grave fears which were entertained for the diamond trade at Antwerp and Amsterdam have now been allayed. At the present time, as indeed for many years past, the bulk of the diamonds worked in Belgium and the Netherlands originate from British possessions, or mines owned by British subjects. The diamonds after being cleaned and washed in their country of origin, are sent to merchants in London, where they are sorted, and put up for sale. The stones are then invariably purchased by foreign merchants, who have their factories abroad. It will thus be seen that although the stones are sent first to the United Kingdom, they are afterwards conveyed, abroad to be cut and prepared, and then in many cases returned to the United Kingdom to be sold by retail dealers. By this practice the whole of the diamond industry is lost to the United Kingdom. These circumstances suggest to Mr. Consul-General Hertslet who appears to have fully investigated the industry at Antwerp, the advisability of having a diamond-cutting industry in England. "There appears," he says, "to be no reason why this valuable industry should not be carried out in the United Kingdon, instead of abroad, if it were possible for the British workman to learn the art of diamond-cutting in spite of the secrecy adopted by the diamond-cutters as to their methods of working." This is apparently the only difficulty to be surmounted.

PAYMENT OF CANADIAN LEGISLATORS. THE Canada Chamber of Commerce resolved on the 17th of July to increase the pay and allowances of the members of the two Legislative Chambers, of the Prime Minister and of the Judges. The members of the Chambers find their salaries raised from 1,500 dollars to 2,500, the Premier will receive 12,000 instead of 8,000 dollars. Pensions of 5,000 dollars are granted to former ministers, who have held a portfolio for more than five years. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, who supported this proposal, said that twelve private lawyers would benefit by the new rule, and he considered it was only just that the nation should recognise services rendered by men who had given up their private business to devote their time and energies to the public work. One of the most interesting proposals, which was passed, was for an annual payment of 7,000 dollars to the leader of the opposition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself spoke in support of the necessity for granting this indemnity to his adversary.

THE trouble in German East Africa is spreading. A sharp fight is reported with the rebels.

THE Channel Squadron has arrived in the Baltic where the German Fleet is hourly expected.

THE disorders in the interior of Russia are spreading. Another severe fight between peasants and Cossacks has taken place.

THE conference at Portsmouth has been again postponed. The "Times" publishes a statement that a new and strong treaty has been signed with Japan, and this is believed to have some bearing on the postponement which is at the request of Baron Komura.

THE P. and O. s. s. Malta left Hongkong on Aug. 26.

THE latest reports from Assam state that the tea crop will probably be below normal.

THE Viceroy proceeded to Mashobra for a change on Saturday owing to the state of his health.

THERE is to be another great International Exhibition held in Paris in 1909. The official Commission has already been appointed.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m., on August 27, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m.. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th August 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904, of 141,953 mds. and Rs. 381 in the earnings.

THE Bombay Corporation at their meeting yesterday unanimously sanctioned and grant of Rs.3,00,000 towards the fund started for celebrating the approaching visit to this city of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of a Sergeant Instructor of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles to Kashmir annually from May to October, both months inclusive, to train the members of the company at Srinagar.

IT is now generally believed that the concentration of troops for the camp-of exercise at Ballabgarh is practically impossible, as the effects of drought in the Gurgaon district must make themselves felt for some months to come. Heavy rain next month can alone effect such a change as to make the holding of the camp-of-exercise practicable,

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has ruled that the inner verandahs of the barracks of British troops may be used as dormitories when by this arrangement the men can be made more comfortable. In giving effect to the above decision, it should be borne in mind that the authorised accommodation of barracks is on no account to be exceeded.

THE Madras Government have requested the Accountant-General to instruct the Treasury officers in all Districts to permit subscriptions raised in mofussil stations for the Fund established for the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to be deposited in Government Treasuries and to be transmitted to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. free of charge by Remittance Transfer Receipts.

IN reviewing Mr. Brodrick's reply to the questions put to him in Parliament regarding the expropriation of Indian Railways, the "Economist" says that it may be inferred from his statement that the purchase of the Bombay-Baroda Railway will be effected by the issue of bonds and not by means of annuities, a result upon which the shareholders may congratulate themselves, since the latter constitute an unpopular form of investment.

THE "Echo de Paris" also prints an article by a foreign diplomat suggesting that in order to put a stop to the designs of other nations on India, England and France should build a south Trans-Asiatic railway to join Tonquin, Burma, India, and Europe.

ASKED at Birmingham regarding his plans for his autumn campaign, Mr. Chamberlain said he should probably address six or seven meetings. Thus far he had only definitely arranged for two, the first being at the Birmingham Town Hall, on Nov. 3, when the audience would consist of his West Birmingham constituents, and the other at Bristol, on Nov. 21, in connection with the annual meeting of the Liberal Unionist Central Council.

THE "Echo de Paris" publishes a report of an interview with a statesman whose utterances, it says, carry great weight in a certain northern country. This diplomatist, who knows the German Emperor is represented to have declared that in reality William II. had his eyes on India, and that his Majesty had proved this by various demonstrations. The Morocco affair was only a comedy intended to frighten France, and to draw her willy-nilly towards Germany. It was also hoped in Berlin that a skilful "plebiscite" would procure the entrance of German-Austria into the great Fatherland after the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

PROFESSOR A. VAMBERY writes from Admont, Styria, to the "Times," a letter congratulating the people of England on the fact that they had at last awakened to a realisation of Russia's designs on India. "When about 40 years ago I first appealed to the attention of the British public with regard to the menacing attitude of Russia towards India," the professor states, "I did not meet with particular encouragement on the part of the political world of that time. . . . Will you allow me to say I am greatly delighted at the salutary change which has set in, for I see the evident sign of the awakening of your public in that direction, and this is the best guarantee for the safety of India and of your empire?"

THE POONA MOTOR CYCLE RACE.

A DAY OF SUCCESSES AND MISHAPS.

MR. STEWART'S WELL WON VICTORY.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, AUGUST 27.

THERE can be no doubt that the test to which the Poona-Satara run puts both machine and rider is as severe as can be wished, and Mr. Pat Stewart the successful competitor in the run on Sunday, a brief account of which appeared in our issue yesterday, can be congratulated on a really splendid performance as well as on owning so reliable a cycle. The run to Satara and back is no light task even for unoccupied passengers in a car. The natural difficulties of the road are increased a hundred fold when motors are at work with their high speed and the danger of acute curves becomes as real as in slower modes of progression it only seems to be.

The run which had been excellently organised was divided into four parts, Sherwal being the centre control in each journey. The conditions under which the trials were carried out made it a very fair test of the machines for ordinary use. A limit of 3 1/2 horse power was imposed and in order to stand a chance of success the 140 miles had to be completed in eleven hours. All those finishing within that time were entitled to enter for a further test of speed and hill climbing. The arrangements were made by a thoroughly representative committee with Mr. Pat Stewart as Honorary Secretary, while the other officials were Mr. Aga Shah Rookh Shah the donor of the trophy, and Mr. F. B. Stewart, Judges accompanying the run; Messrs. K. Ghaswalla, F. D. Padamji and Fernandez; Judges at finish; Mr. F. H. Vincent, Starter; Captain Evans I. M. S. Honorary Surgeon; Mr. H. J. Illesley time-keeper; and Messrs. P. Cornfield, E. Mawson and H. Nolan, (Poona) Messrs. W. Maisch and H. Marsland (Sherwal) and Mr. P. Bunnell (Satara). The prizes were the cup valued at Rs. 100 presented by Mr. Rookh Shah, and a gold medal, 2nd prize a gold medal presented by Mr. F. B. Stewart, 3rd prize silver medal presented by Mr. Mody, 4th prize silver medal presented by Mr. Nicholson, 5th prize silver medal for the competitor who in the Judgess opinion made the best performance, irrespective of the time taken up by delays. The winners were respectively Mr. P, Stewart on a Royal Riley, Lieutenant Jenkins (Pugeot), Lieutenant Burmester, R.A., (Matchless), Mr. Nigel-Jones (Chase) and Mr, J. Pooley (Rex) and Mr. Mody (Hobart).

The times according to the Judges' book were—

	Poona to Sherwal		Sherwal to Satara		Satara to Sherwal		Sherwal to Poona		Net time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Mr. P. Stewart ...	1	6	1	23	1	31	1	12	5	11
Lt. Jenkins	1	14	1	22	2	9	1	20	6	5
Lt. Burmester......	1	38	1	35	1	50	1	12	6	15
Mr. Nigel-Jones..	1	20	1	50	2	20	1	16	6	46
Mr. J Pooley	2	16	1	43	1	57	1	33	7	29
Mr. Mody	1	22	1	55	2	46	1	53	7	56

All these were eligible for the final test but, only the first two elected to start. The distance was from the start at Parvati Villa Road to the tunnel at the top of the Katraj Ghat, the respective times being—

	Poona		Katraj Ghat			Net time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	SCS.	M.	S.
Mr. P. Stewart..............	6	41	7	0.	46	18	46
Lt. Jenkins.................	6	39	7	0	8	20	8

Throughout the race Mr. Stewart bowled along in magnificent style. The pessimistic foretold accidents on account of his number (13), but he succeeded in making a non-stop run with an average speed of 23·794. The entries numbered fifteen, but owing to an accident in which he broke his leg on Saturday, Mr. Butler was unable to ride. The actual starters were Mr. Cornfield, Mr. Whitburn, Mr. J. Pooley, Lieut. Jenkins, Mr. W. Khambatta, Mr. A. Pooley, Mr. Talbot, Mr. R. Mody, Mr. Nigel-Jones, Lieut. Burmester, Mr. Pat Stewart, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. A. Shaller and Mr. A. Beynon, this being the order in which they were sent off. At the Chowki where the course turned at right angles to the left Mr. J. Pooley missing the way kept straight on thereby losing about a couple of hours. Of the others the most serious misfortune was that which befell Mr. Whitburn who rode Lieut. Wood's cycle. He was going well up to Sherwal, but about four miles beyond his mudguard caught in the chain with the result that he was thrown over the handle bars on to his head. Luckily his topi served him from a serious accident and after being attended to by Captain Evans he was taken to the dak bungalow at Sherwal by Mr. Rook Shah and recovered sufficiently to be taken home by Mr. E. J. Lee who made the run in his new 35 h. p. Panhard, by which time he was quite well again. Amongst those to be pulled up early were Mr. Beynon who had trouble with a valve before the start and Mr. Kambatta who a little further on got a puncture. Six miles out, Mr. Phillips had trouble with his accumulator; but was cheery of getting on immediately. The heavy climb up the Katraj Ghat was a stumbling block to many and few of the riders managed to negotiate it without getting off. Mr. Stewart was the first arrival at the Sherwal control and he was followed immediately by Mr. Whitburn with Lieut. Jenkins and Mr. Nigel Jones, equally close followers. The rest here was for fifteen minutes. From here to the foot of the Khandala Ghat the road undulates freely without any stiff gradients, but the dangerous curves and rough road up the Ghat combined with steepness of the hill weeded out many more from the leading ranks, taxing to the utmost the 2 3/4 h. p. of Mr. Talbot, whose weight must be a severe tax on his machine even in less stiff climbs. Mr. Stewart reached Satara at about 9-40 followed within a minute or so by Lieut. Jenkins who were equally speedy, on the return trip, although Lieut. Jenkins lost an hour on Mr. Stewart.

Owing to the accident to Mr. Whitburn I left the car of Mr. Rookh Shah transferring to that of Capt. Evans and thereby for the greater part of the return journey as is often the way with motoring, found the excitement rather personal than general in wondering if we should arrive home in time for the finale. A broken sparking plug took some time to discover and caused a lot of delay and after the strain on the other cylinder it was not until the sun went down that the cooling worked well enough to allow of any speed. Consequently, it was nearly eight o'clock before the car arrived home but the delay had the advantage of allowing a view, from the middle of the Katraj Ghat of the final competition of Mr. Stewart and Lieut Jenkins who came up towards us at a swinging pace. Lieut Jenkins was the first to start and was leading, but Mr. Stewart was close behind. After passing our car Mr. Stewart disappeared behind a curve and on coming into view half a mile away seemed to have trouble as he had to dismount. Nevertheless he succeeded in making the shorter time and on the general return to Parvati road was congratulated by Mr. Ghaswalla who spoke of the thorough way in which the arrangments had been made and carried out while he was handed the trophy by his mother. No praise can be too high for the work done by the officials, the most indefatigable of whom were Mr. Vincent, Mr. F. Stewart and Captain Evans whose duties were made heavier by the misfortune before alluded to. At the back of the Khandala Ghat he found one competitor, Mr. Shaller, with an exhausted accumulator. A lift to the top was all that was possible as the car was already full and somewhat overladen with accessories. It was with regret therefore that he decided that an attempt to descend the ghat with a fifth passenger was too risky. Mr. Stewart's spare car was sent back from Sherwal to pick him up, but even that was deemed scarcely well enough equipped with petrol and batteries to reach home without difficulty and in the end orders had to be left to send out a gharry to bring him in.

The course was the same as that which will be used for the Aga Khan car Trials next week and Sunday's run should serve well in the way of further instruction for those who are responsible for the next event. Spare accumulators and inner tubes should by no means be forgotten and the greatest care should be taken with the cooling apparatus or disaster is inevitable. However, if the day be as successful as that organised by Mr. Pat Stewart there will be nothing to grumble at in any way.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ALMOST A HOPELESS DEADLOCK.

Fresh Proposals Expected.

A NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 27.

M. de Witte states that the adjournment of the Conference on Saturday was made at the request of Baron Komura, and he therefore presumes that Japan intends to make some fresh proposals on Monday.

The tone at St. Petersburg is now pessimistic.

The Russian Government still ostensibly affirms the refusal to concede an indemnity in any form.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Peace Conference has again been postponed from to-day till Tuesday at the request of M. Takahira, who explained that he had received nothing from Tokio.

The "Times" this morning quotes a high Russian authority for saying a far stronger influence than President Roosevelt, namely, England's, is working for peace and that a new Treaty of Alliance between England and Japan was signed not many days ago and this is one reason why new proposals are possibly forthcoming at the Conference.

LATER.

A despatch from Portsmouth U. S. states that M. Takahira in an interview was asked if the situation was hopeless and replied that it was not hopeless, but almost so.

FIGHT BETWEEN COSSACKS AND PEASANTS.

Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

A fight has taken place between Cossacks and a thousand peasants armed with pitchforks and bludgeons in the village of Inchadeed'sharor in the Caucasus.

It is officially admitted that nineteen peasants were killed. Other accounts give the peasant casualties as seventy.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

Crowds of Interested Spectators.

The British Channel Squadron has arrived at Swinemunde which is crowded with sightseers. The German active fleet is expected there to-day.

LATER.

Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson this morning exchanged visits with the authorities at Swinemunde.

The German Baltic squadron arrived there this morning.

THE REVOLT IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Trouble Spreading South.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The revolt in German East Africa is spreading south. A sharp fight has taken place in the Kipo district where a thousand rebels partly armed with rifles have been driven across the river.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

A French semi official note says the German reply introduces new elements which necessitate a further exchange of views regarding Morocco.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT OF AMERICA.

Effect on the Flour Trade.

LONDON, AUG 27.

It is stated at Seattle that the Chinese boycott has paralysed the Pacific flour trade and that the orders for September shipment have been cancelled.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 27.

The P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m., to-day.

TEE PARTITION OF BENGAL AGITATION.

THE MASS MEETING IN DACCA.

EFFECT OF THE BOYCOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 28.

A Dacca telegram says that the open air meeting of yesterday was attended by ten thousand people. The meeting thanked Mr. Herbert Roberts M. P., and prayed the Governor-General-in-Council for the suspension of orders till further information was before the Parliament and the scheme was discussed by the public.

At a conference of the principal cloth dealers it was declared by several that the sale of Manchester goods had considerably fallen off and that demand for country made goods was steadily increasing.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COIN.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA AUG. 28.

Mote Dongar, a Marwari of Ghode, was charged with the offence of counterfeiting the King's coin. The trial which had lasted for more than week before Mr. Kincaid, the Sessions Judge, was concluded to-day. The accused was sentenced to three year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default to one year more.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CURZON-KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.

Latest Publications Deplored.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The papers deplore the further controversy between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener.

The "Times" says that the publication of Lord Kitchener's minute ought not to have been asked and ought not to have been allowed. The publication of Lord Curzon's rejoinder is an offence against public interest little if at all less serious.

ARRANGEMENT TO ENTERTAIN THE VICEROY AND LADY CURZON.

FURTHER MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUG. 28.

Arrangements are being made to give the Viceroy and Lady Curzon a cordial send off from Simla when they finally leave. The proceedings are to include a station Ball at the Town-Hall at which the residents of Simla will be the hosts. A strong Committee has been appointed to carry out the details and Sir Denzil Ibbetson has accepted the Chairmanship. The affair will most probably take place in the second week in October. But the date cannot be settled until their Excellencies' own plans are known.

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

The following telegrams have been received from Mr A.F. M. Abdul Alli of the Moslem Institute, Calcutta, by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—"I have the honour to forward the resolution passed unanimously at the largely attended meeting of young Mahomedans that the younger members of the Mahomedan community of Calcutta in meeting assembled beg to record their sense of loss at the sudden and premature retirement of his Excellency Lord Curzon than whom a more brilliant, kindly or erudite Viceroy never held the sceptre of office in India."

From the Honorary Secretary of the Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta, to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy :—"The Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta, express their profound regret at the Viceroy's resignation and respectfully pray that his Excellency may continue his deep interest in the Mahomedan advancement and progress."

From the Maharaja of Ajodhya, the Life President of the British Indian Association of Oudh to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—

"Please convey to the Viceroy the expression of sincere and heartfelt regret of the talukdars of Oudh as well as of myself peronally at his Excellency's resignation of the great office which he has held with such conspicuous advantage to the country. I hope his Excellency's future career will be as successful and brilliant as heretofore."

From the Chairman, Chittagong Municipality to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—

"The Commissioners have heard with the deepest regret of his Excellency's resignation. They respectfully tender their appreciation of his Excellency's devotion to the best interests of the Empire and their thanks for the benefits which his policy has conferred upon them, and the port and town of Chittagong."

LORD KITCHENER LEAVE SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

Lord Kitchener leaves Simla this week on a short trip into the Kulu Valley.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO NATIVE TROOPS.

CASH ALLOWANCE TO BE MADE IN FUTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG 28.

An Indian Army Order, to-night issued, states that with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India sanction the adoption of the Revised Rules regarding the Supply of Clothing to Native troops. The new arrangement comes into force at once. Its principal object is to substitute a cash allowance for periodical issues of clothing in kind, thereby benefiting the Indian soldier by enabling his Commanding officer to spend the money provided by Government for his equipment in the manner best suited to his particular needs. Instead of new articles of clothing at certain fixed periods irrespective of the condition of those already in his possession, the Native soldier will receive a clothing allowance, paid quarterly in advance, which will be devoted to the purchase of any articles of clothing or equipment which he may require. Thus by avoiding unnecessary expenditure in the provision of full dress clothing, which in many stations is now but little worn and which consequently can generally be made to last a good deal longer than it used to, more money will be available for renewing articles, such as Khaki suits, Boots, knapsacks, puttees, which now-a-days are subject to increased wear and tear. The Native soldier who, by looking after his full dress uniform, makes it last for more than the prescribed period, will reap the benefit of his carefulness by having a larger balance to the credit of his clothing individual account, with the result that he will be subject to less frequent deductions from pay on account of clothing and equipment supplied.

Rules are added for bringing the new arrangement into operation, the allowances to be in many cases made with effect from first April last.

A CIRCUS TROUPE IN DESTITUTION.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MRS. BERESFORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 28.

Mr. N. L. Dey, vakil, made an application to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Alice Burgess, Laura Burgess, Fred Meteor, Joseph Roberts (otherwise Meteor) D. Bryder, Frank Lake, W. Goldsmith, J. Garner, Jessie Crawford, James Crawford, and Thomas Crawford, members of the circus troupe engaged by Mrs. Beresford in England. The three last named were children, aged respectively 13, 12 and 10 years. The application alleged that all the petitioners were engaged last year in England by Mrs. Winnie Beresford to travel and perform in India as a circus company. According to their contracts the petitioners arrived in India on September 29th last. Since that date the petitioners have been engaged in travelling in India. Their salaries are alleged to be largely in arrear and the petitioners are in a state of great destitution and poverty. Mrs. Beresford was in Calcutta having sold all horses and did not seem disposed to repatriate the petitioners. They were all living on the charity and kindness of others.

The Magistrate declared all the persons to be vagrants and recorded his opinion that Mrs Beresford was liable for the costs of repatriation under section 31. He also directed the petitioners should be assisted in the meanwhile from the Court Poor Fund.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta presiding.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter the letter from the Municipal Commissioner recommending the sanction of a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 from the Surplus Cash Balance towards the fund started for celebrating the approaching visit to this city of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Dr. K E. Dadachanji moved :—"That in the circumstance stated in the Commissioner' letter dated the 22nd instant, received with the Standing Committee' resolution dated the 24th instant, sanction be given to a contribution, of Rs. 3,00,000 being made to the Fund started for celebrating the approaching visit to this city of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, to be apportioned as follows :—(1) not less than Rs. 2,50,000 to be utilised for the building of the Museum ; (2) the balance, (i.e, a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000) to be utilised for the festivities to be held in connection with the Royal visit. That in consideration of this grant being made by the Corporation the Commissioner be requested to arrange with Government that the Corporation shall be represented on the managing Committee of the Museum by at least two elected members, and that if the Museum buildings should include a public hall, that hall shall always be available for any lawful public purpose, subject to such regulations as may be made by the body entrusted with the management of the Museum."

Dr. Dadachanji said he did not think his proposition required many words from him to commend it to the approval of the Corporation. He thought the call made upon their purse on this occasion was one which ought to be liberally responded to. It was a call of loyalty, which must always take a supreme place among the variety of calls upon their purse. Out of the three lakhs of rupees that were to be voted, two lakhs and a half were to be used in connection with the Museum scheme and the balance would be devoted to the funds for the festivities. He was sure these festivities would not only be welcome to their Royal Highnesses, but would also afford great amusement and recreation to the masses. The Museum, which was intended to be erected had been a long felt want in this city. It would be useful equally to the students of history and archæology as to the merchants of this city; and he trusted that the Corporation would pass the resolution unanimously.

Sir Hurkisondas Naratumdas seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit considered it should be understood that the Corporation would not be called upon in future to contribute to the recurring expenses of the Museum and that their present contribution of three lakhs of rupees would be considered final. It was gratifying to note that the Standing Committee had taken care to put in conditions with regard to the Corporation being represented on the managing committee of the Museum and to the use of the hall for lawful and constitutional purposes.

The Municipal Commissioner said with regard to the future policy of the Corporation in connection with the museum, after it had been erected, he might say, that he had studiously avoided to make any reference to that question. The reason why he did so was that he knew the feeling of a large number of Corporators on the subject and he thought it would be better to leave the question open. His own opinion was that the Corporation would not be able to evade their obligation in the matter. He had however abstained from asking them to say that they would be willing to give any guarantee or to devote any portion of the funds for that purpose. As to the question of representation of the Corporation on the managing committee of the museum, he was glad to be in a position to assure the Corporation that their wishes would be granted, and they would be allowed to appoint two representatives. On the question of the public he had a conversation on the previous day with his Excellency, the Governor, who might claim to be an expert on the question of public museums. His Excellency's views were that a museum was not a proper situation for a public hall. The question as to what buildings should be erected, would depend upon the sum of money that would be collected and it would be a matter for the committee to decide subsequently whether a public hall to be built or not. If such a hall was built, the wishes of the Corporation would be put before Government and he trusted would be acceded to. This was all he thought, he wanted to say. He might however add that to show his personal interest in the matter his Excellency the Governor had promised a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the fund.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

DANGEROUS ROADS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. J. A. D. McBain moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it would be feasible to improve the line of road on both sides of the new bridge over the channel at Worli and what the cost of the improvement would be. Mr. McBain said the bridge was very narrow and the angle at one of the ends of the bridge was very dangerous. He thought the difficulty could be obviated with very little trouble and without a large expenditure, either by altering the line of the road or the bridge itself.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. De Monte moved that the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1905 be recorded.

Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas seconded the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia observed that the Health Officer had admitted in his report that the mortality of the city continued high during the quarter under report despite all the sanitary measures adopted by him. Dr. Sukhia considered that this high rate of mortality was due to plague, which was not amenable to so-called sanitary measures. He thought the surest way to reduce the plague mortality was to destroy rats. Referring to general statistics, Dr. Sukhia said closed drains were a source of danger to public health and responsible for many diseases.

Mr. D. F. Wacha said the sweeping assertions made by Dr. Sukhia that drains were a source of danger to the public health ought to be contradicted, if Dr. Sukhia was not able to substantiate his statement by facts.

The motion was adopted.

PUBLIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Consideration was given to the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the 26th September last, regarding the proposal for the establishment of a public museum and library for the Bombay Presidency including Sind. The committee in their report stated that they were of opinion that the scheme for the establishment of the proposed institution was one which should have the cordial sympathy of the Corporation, and they recommended that the Corporation might express their approval of the general lines laid down in the published report of the special committee appointed by Government to consider the question.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

The Hon. Mr. G. O W. Dunn seconded the proposition which was carried.

ROAD-SIDE TREE PLANTING.

Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim moved : That the Commissioner's attention be invited to the recently published Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of planting of road-side trees, and he be requested to submit a report showing on what system road-side tree planting has been and is being done in the City of Bombay, which roads of the City are well provided in this respect and whether any improvement in the system is possible, whether it is not possible to plant trees by the side of any of the roads and streets which are without trees at present, and whether in the case of streets which are not wide enough for the planting of a regular line of trees, trees might not be planted wherever space is available, and the owners of houses with compounds bordering on such street might not be induced, wherever possible, and desirable to plant or allow the Municipality to plant shade-giving trees at the street edge of their compounds." Mr. Fazulbhoy said a good deal of attention was being paid by the Municipality to plant different kinds of trees, but he thought there was still some room for improvement. He was also of opinion that a substantial grant should be made every year under this head.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in seconding the proposition suggested that eucalyptus trees should be planted in the low lying grounds of the city. He thought this would go a great way in drying up the moisture in land and prevent malaria. Similar experiments had been tried in Australia with success.

Mr. James McDonald said eucalyptus trees had been planted in some parts of the city, but it was found that they would not grow.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn informed the Corporation that the Improvement Trust had established a nursery garden for rearing young road-side trees of different kinds, and intended that all their new roads should be planted with trees. They had the good fortune to have on their staff an Engineer who was a gardener and an enthusiast in the matter.

The proposition was carried.

LICENSED PLUMBERS.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik proposed : I. 'That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable that—(a) Plumbers applying for licenses should be required to pass an examination for competency in their occupation, unless they hold "diplomas of competency" of some recognised Institution for such purposes. (b) A fixed scale of maximum rates chargeable for all kind of work (including repairs) by the plumbers should be fixed by the Standing Committee. (c) Proper supervision over the Licensed Plumbers should be exercised. II. That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation as to what steps he would take to carry out these objects.'"

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

TRADE REFUSE.

The following proposition, which stood in the name of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, was carried : 'That in view of the presence of large quantities of silt in the sewers, the Commissioner be requested to report how far it is due to trade refuse, known as Manufacturer's sewage, as distinguished from domestic sewage, being allowed to discharge into public sewers without any preliminary treatment. (2) In the event of trade refuse being one of the causes of increased silt what remedies he could suggest to regulate the admission of trade effluents into the public sewers so as to minimise the collection of silt.'"

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

PAITHAN NOTES.

OUR local correspondent writing on the 27th August, says :—Since I last wrote the aspect of weather has been changed a bit, our weather prophets predicting a mighty downpour ; and they were not very wide of the mark, as some five or six days ago, it began to drizzle. But this drizzling continued only for an hour or two, and then the wind came chafing blustering in hot pursuit of the "Barsat." Alas! The poor Kunbi looks glum and sad, as his high expectations for his kharif and cotton have been foiled! Prices have already risen, and the cattle are even now pinched for want of fodder.

The Superintendent of the Jalna Rohahdgiri Mahsulkhana was lately in our midst, not on his usual round of visits inspecting the Ameen's Dafter, but specially to inquire into some criminal charges filed against a local official who have been acquitted.

The revision of the Aurangabad "Gazetteer" is again on the "tapis," and the very interesting task could not have been entrusted to an abler and more learned hand than our very popular Doctor Sirajool Hoosein M.A., the inspector of Schools. As Paithan was once a far famed town of the Deccan, owing to its residence of Shree Yeknath, the contemporary Saint of Tukaram, Ramdass and others, the doctor will, no doubt do it justice.

Bye-the-bye, while speaking of Shree Yeknath, I must not omit to mention here the affair of "Gokulashtami" held here on Wednesday last, with great pomp and show. Almost all the residents of the town attired in their gala dresses turned out to witness the "Dindi" procession that started from the Nath's town temple at 9 a.m., on that day to meet at the shrine situated on the outskirts of the town on the river Goda. The whole way fromthe town to this shrine was enlivened with myriads of sightseers, "Bhajankarees", dancing and singing the doings of Shreekrishnaji, the eighth incarnation to the accompaniment of cymbals and tabors. It was one big roar of religious fervour, and one could not but be struck at it! The festival was brought to a close by a grand feast doled out to all the folk, irrespective of color or creed by the female scion of this sacred "Gadi" of Shreeyeknath.

OVERCROWDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—It is the first time we hear it said, as mentioned by your correspondent Major-General Nixon, that it was to provide space for the houses of the citizens that the great Back Bay Reclamation scheme was floated. Nobody seriously thought or talked of overcrowding or its bad effects on health till plague baffled all efforts to conjecture its cause and remedy—even the tall-talking officials' efforts armed at every step by the full use of the always easily forged Indian legislation and autocratic authority. The baffled and the crest-fallen since have had recourse to overcrowding. Indigenous cases of plague have occurred in premises where there has been not only absolutely no overcrowding, but which have been perfectly well ventilated and healthy premises open all round, though attempts have been made to pass them off as imported cases. By the way I may be allowed to say that it is passing strange that nobody seriously takes notice of the dreadful condition of the drains for years. But stranger yet is it that the gallant General jumps to his definite conclusion that plague is "caused by the overcrowding of the city." He accuses the Municipality of not being "able to check the recurrence of plague." With memory that makes an effort at getting him to speak of matters nearly half a century old, the General evidently forgets that Government intervened the very second year of the plague, undertook to stamp out plague with the assistance of the large scientific resources at its command, and passed, as it were, innumerable rules and regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act—rules and regulations enforced by Lord Sandhurst's Government that were as ignorant of the cause of the plague as any man in the street—rules and regulations so harsh that they did positively much harm and absolutely no good. Government assumed, it should not be forgotten, such a high-handed position that the Municipal Corporation was left no choice, no word to speak, though their coffers were drawn upon freely and their money was spent in such a reckless manner that ultimately no account was possible to be rendered by Government to the Corporation. [illegible] Failing in all their attempts at stamping out plague Government created what is called the City Improvement Trust that does more substantial good to Government coffers than to the citizens. I think the gallant General could be told many more things before he could again think of accusing the Bombay Corporation in the least; but I think I must stop here.—Yours, etc.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of your local contemporaries a correspondent signing himself "Vox Populi" raised a hue and cry with regard to the money for repairs of the Gorai-Borivli Road, and called upon the President of the District Board of Thana to "depute a special officer with instructions to report independently on the actual state of these affairs." The words, the drift and the tenor of the letter created an impression on the minds of the readers that the officers or servants responsible for the public money and the public work in question were guilty of a grave offence. Other correspondents wrote questioning the truth of the allegation, but "Vox Populi" neither challenged the contradiction nor withdrew the allegation, although he knew that it was an offensive statement. On the contrary, another correspondent, apparently inspired, over the signature of "Civis Goraiensis" (please note Gorai is neither a city nor a town—it is a mere village) wrote to that journal not to justify the truth of the allegation against the servants of the Board, but to dovetail the sum quoted by the "Vox Populi" which was open to correction, but the correspondence was closed.

In these circumstances, I may be permitted to state that the President of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette forwarded "Vox Populi's" letter to the Mamlatdar of Salsette and that the Mamlatdar of Salsette on the 22nd of this month visited and examined the road and concluded that the alarm raised by "Vox Populi" was unfounded, but "Vox Populi" was not there. He might be enjoying the malicious fun in secret, but he forgets what harm he has done to the village of Gorai. One should have due regard for the virtue of veracity.—Yours, etc.

VERAX.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MAMLATDAR.

SATARA, AUG. 19.

The hearing of the charge against Naro Bhaskar Mamlatdar, Karad, and Shivalkar Umraj Sowkar was again heard here yesterday morning. A large part of the day was spent in examining the latter prisoner with regard to the loans which gave rise to the case, while questions were asked as to the accuracy of the books kept by him. A witness, Thakur Kussjee, stated that he was a partner of Sakharam and finished his evidence by stating that he saw the Rs. 500 taken from home to be given to the Mamlatdar, but added that he did not actually see it paid to him. Other evidence was given showing that transaction relating to money had passed between the parties concerned.

To-day Saturday, the Court was again crowded to hear the case. No new facts were elicited and the day was taken up with corroboration of the evidence as to the lending of the money which is alleged to have been used as a bribe. The case was adjourned till Monday.

WEDDING IN FORT ST. GEORGE.

THE marriage of Captain F. E. Andrewes, R. G. A., and Miss M. A. Malden, which took place in the old Church of St. Mary was a unique event for several reasons. It was perhaps not quite the first occasion on which the daughter of a Garrison Chaplain has been married in St. Mary's, for Miss Thompson was married to an Officer of the 20th M. N. I. by her father the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, in November, 1810. But, so far as can be gathered from the records, this was the first occasion upon which an Officer of the Royal Regiment of Artillery had ever led his bride to the altar in St. Mary's. The other points of difference between this wedding and those of the usual style were that there were no invitation cards in silver, the young couple writing most of their own invitations ; there were no speeches ; and, last of all, rice and confetti were absolutely barred.

The wedding ceremony was timed for 3-30 P.M., and punctually at the half hour the bride drove up and entered the Church leaning on the arm of her father, Canon Malden. The bridal dress was of "crepe-de-chine," trimmed with true lover's knots, while each held a sprig of orange blossom. The veil of Limerick lace was the one which was worn by the bride's grand-mother, Mrs. Clifford Malden, at her wedding in 1853. The only ornaments worn by the bride were a pendant of opals and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Nesfield Andrewes, and a pearl ring, worn by her great grandmother. The bride's train was carried by the solitary wee bridesmaid, Miss Faith Malden, who looked very sweet in a white Kate Greenaway costume.

The Service, which was fully choral was conducted by the Ven'ble Archdeacon H. B. Hyde and the Rev. C. D. Giles, Chaplain of Vepery. The hymns were "Fight the good fight," "O Perfect Love, and "O Father all creating." The church was crowded, the gallery and the aisle being filled with the children of the Civil Orphan Asylum, while a large number of Gunners of the 52nd Company came to see their Captain married. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. G. P. MacClellan, R.G.A., while the bride was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the last hymn, while the bridal party went into the Vestry to sign the Register, the Officers present, about 30 in number formed an arch of steel at the church door, under which the newly-married pair passed. Their means of conveyance from the church was unique, for they were seated upon the limber of a nine-pounder gun which, amid showers of flower petals, was dragged by the strong arms of the Non Commissioned Officers of the Company. The guests followed down St. Thomas's Street, which was gaily decorated with flags, to the S.-E. demi-bastion of the Fort, where the Reception was held. The ramparts of the Fort formed a very suitable place for a Gunner wedding. Seats and tables were dotted about, while the refreshments were served in a tent. The usual photograph was taken, the background being the big gun, which is now left on the Fort wall more for ornament than use. The Band of the 2nd Suffolk Regiment, kindly lent by Colonel Cubitt and the Officers, played were an appropriate selection of music. The Gunners were regaled with cake and ale on the ramparts, while the children of the Civil Orphan Asylum enjoyed their tea on the beach outside. The cake (which was made by Harrison and Co., Broadway) represented Fort St. George with its ramparts and guns, and was surmounted by a sugar flagstaff with the Union Jack flying in the breeze. This noble erection was cut in the usual way by the bride, with the assistance of the bridegroom and his sword, and in a few minutes, Fort St. George was, in ruins. There were no speeches, and nobody drank anybody's health except in an unofficial way. But this did not appear to affect the spirits of the bride and bridegroom, who evidently thoroughly enjoyed the whole affair. They soon got out of their wedding garments, and reappeared among the guests in their going away garb.

At about 5-40, they made their departure in a brake drawn by six horses, ridden by three Officers of the R. F. A., another Officer and two Sergeants acting as outriders. They departed amid showers of rose leaves, the Band playing "The British Grenadiers." On passing through the South Sea Gate they were greeted with cheers by the Civil Orphans and they galloped at a great pace round the Fort on the way to the Central Station. They left for Bangalore on their way to Mysore, where the honeymoon will be spent ; H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore having very kindly put Government House, Mysore, at their disposal.

During the afternoon, the presents were on view in the house and they were much admired. The weather was all that could be desired cloudy, not too hot, with just the slight sprinkle of drops as the bride left the church which is considered lucky in this country. A large number of guests were present, and all appeared to enjoy themselves.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CASUALS.

("DEBUT" OF AN INTERNATIONAL PLAYER).

THE game under the Rugby Code on the Cooperage last evening, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Casuals was rendered doubly interesting by reason of its being the occasion of the "debut" in Bombay of a very famous player in the person of W. V. Butcher, the well-known English International and Richmond half back, who has just come to India to fulfil a three years' engagement with a local firm.

It is not often that Bombay followers of the Rugby Code have an opportunity of wellcoming so great a player as Butcher, and it will not be out of place in this notice of his "debut" to give a few brief details of his career as an International Rugby footballer. He learnt his football at Carlisle Grammar School ; and in 1902-03 first played for Bristol, and represented Gloucestershire and for Rest of England vs. England, also represented England vs. Scotland ; in 1903-04 represented England vs. Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. He was born in 1878, so is consequently wel lunder 30 years of age. It is not only as a footballer that he is known in athletic circles at home, as he has the reputation of being a first-class cricketer.

The Gymkhana kicked off against the wind and the Casuals' three-quarters getting possession carried the ball down to the Gymkhana "25" where a punt into touch relieved the pressure. From this right on to the end of the first half, the Gymkhana pressed their opponents hard who only occasionally found relief from a punt or drop kick by the backs. About ten minutes after the start Butcher obtaining possession near the half way flag made a magnificent sprint down the touch line and wss only collared close to the goal line by Fischer whose tackling was one of the chief features of the game. Five minutes later Baker got across for the Gymkhana from a throw out close to the goal line, but the kick which was at a difficult angle, failed. The remainder of the half saw the Gymkhana attacking strongly but nothing further had been scored when the whistle went. Crossing over the Gymkhana with the wind now in their favour continued to press and from a splendid pass from Butcher inside the Casuals' "25" C. M. Ward dropped a neat goal five minutes after the resumption of play. A few minutes later Blair obtained possession from a scrum close to the Casuals' goal and struggled across. The kick at goal again failed. After this the Casuals asserted themselves and had the best of exchanges to the end, but were unable to penetrate their opponents' defence the game ending as follows :—

Bombay Gymkhana ....2 tries 1 dropped goal (10 points)
Casuals........................ Nil.

BRITISH INDIA STEAMER STRANDED.

NEWS has been received by wire at Rangoon that the British Steam Navigation Company's Coromandel coasting steamer Bihara, has gone aground on the reefs off the Alguada Reef. She is believed to have on board between fifteen and eighteen hundred cooly passengers from the Coromandel coast ports.

The Bihara is commanded by Captain Foster, and was to take the Burma mails on the 26th instant. The R. I. M. S. Minto and the B. I. S. N. steamer Bancoora, the Akyab mail boat, left Rangoon on the 27th instant and will proceed to the scene with all possible speed to render assistance to the stranded vessel.

The Bihara has thirteen feet of water in her forehold, so that the chances of refloating and saving her are considered very doubtful. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer Hlawga has also been sent from Passein to the scene of the wreck to render assistance.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Battle of the Roses.

OTHER IMPORTANT RESULTS.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE "TWELFTH."

LONDON, AUG. 11.

THE great match between Lancashire and Yorkshire was remarkable throughout for the extreme keenness of the contest and for the bewildering way in which its fortunes shifted from side to side. The actual finish was not as close as on some past occasions, but the stages that slowly led up to it were marked by a most tantalising uncertainty. First a resolute stand that carried Lancashire forward within measurable distance of victory, and then a disaster that snatched the deceptive promise away ; then another recovery, and again a disappointing failure. So the game went on, in an atmosphere of intense excitement, following a middle course between hope and fear, until the last Lancashire wicket had fallen. Then the great Yorkshire crowd for the first time allowed its pent-up feelings to escape in a deafening roar of triumph, and the people rushed on to the field to inspect the pitch with as much eagerness as if it had been the scene of a great battle.

On paper the Lancashire task on Wednesday morning, might not have seemed exceptionally difficult. They had on the previous evening scored 50 runs for the loss of two wickets, and they had therefore only 135 runs to make to win, with eight wickets in hand. But those of us, who had seen the pitch and taken the opinion of both the Yorkshire and the Lancashire players upon its condition felt that it would require a heroic effort to make them. The wicket was badly worn, and had been damped afresh by an early morning shower. The bowling in variety and trickiness, was certain to be of the best. The dismissal of two such batsmen as MacLaren and Spooner on Tuesday evening, when they were seriously playing to save their wickets for the morrow, had conveyed an ominous warning as to what might happen. Tyldesley and Poidevin, when they resumed their innings, played with the utmost care and watchfulness. They carried the score to 66, and then Tyldesley was bowled by Haigh with a typical-break-back that hit the off-stump. Garnett who took Tyldesley's place, played rather confidently at the outset, but when five more runs had been added he mistimed a slow ball from Rhodes and, instead of driving it over the bowler's head, returned it softly into his hands. At this stage Lancashire wanted 114 runs to win and so steadily did Poidevin and Sharp play together that a win appeared quite possible.

When, however, they had reduced the balance to 82, Sharp was bowled by Hirst. The ball, with Hirst bowling left hand round the wicket, came in with a natural swing from the off, and Sharp played quite outside it. He had batted patiently for thirty-five minutes for seven runs, and the fifth wicket had added 33 runs. Hornby, who so often upsets calculations by brilliant work, came out before Hallows, but before he had scored another break-back from Haigh, pitched well outside the wicket, came back quickly and hit the off-stump. Lancashire were then 75 runs behind. With Hallows and Poidevin together, and batting, apparently, with confidence, there was still a possibility of victory, but after nine runs had been added, Rhodes went on for Hirst, and Hallows returned his first ball to him exactly as Garnett had done. With his departure all hope of victory from the Lancashire point of view seemed to disappear, but Cook delayed the end by some spirited hitting. Indeed, there seemed yet a bare chance that with such luck as the Yorkshire hitters had had on the previous day, Cook and Poidevin might possibly hit off the runs. But when the number required had been reduced to 56 Poidevin imprudently stepped out to drive Rhodes and was cleverly stumped. That settled it. Poidevin, though occasionally beaten by balls that broke sharply across the wicket, played an admirable innings, marked by patient defence and by hard cutting and driving whenever an opportunity came. He batted nearly two hours for 40 runs. Kermode was run out before he had scored, and Brearley in attempting to drive was caught by Smith, when Lancashire were 45 runs short of victory. Cook carried out his bat for 20. His hitting was hard and safe, and half an hour of such batting at an earlier stage would have completely changed the position.

Lancashire's failure to make the requisite number of runs was due to good bowling and keen fielding. Rhodes was exceedingly difficult to play, for he varied the length, the pace, and the break in the most puzzling way, and the batsmen were obviously afraid to hit. Haigh was equally difficult to play at the opposite end. He bowled Tyldesley and Hornby by balls that broke back some inches into the wicket, and he kept so good a length that the batsmen found it almost impossible to score. With Jackson and Hirst taking turns, the Yorkshire attack was always strong and always fresh, and the bowlers had the advantage of a pitch, which exactly suited their methods. The Lancashire bowling, compared with that of Yorkshire, was sadly lacking in variety. Hallows seems to have lost his art of deceiving batsmen, and all the others are reputedly better on a dry than on a wet wicket. In these circumstances the wonder is that Lancashire did so well on the first day, when Yorkshire completely lost the advantage of their first use of the wicket. Where the Lancashire team really failed was not in their batting, which was quite good considering the state of the pitch, but in their powerlessness on the second day to keep Yorkshire underneath.

There was a marked difference in the way in which the two captains handled their bowling. Jackson made his changes very rapidly. If a bowler was being hit or if he seemed to be played easily, he was at once replaced by another. In this way the batsmen had no opportunity of settling down, and it was notable how often a change secured a wicket. Of course the variety of bowlers at Jackson's command enabled him to change freely and without risk, but like Lord Hawke, he clearly does not believe in any case in long bowling intervals. MacLaren, on the other hand, followed his usual plan of keeping his bowlers on for long periods unchanged. On Tuesday afternoon, when Rhodes was hitting Brearley about mercilessly, a number of quick changes might have had some effect. Another bowler would possibly have slackened the rate of scoring even if it had not got a wicket, and the supreme object just then was to keep down runs. An experimental change could not have made matters worse ; it might easily have made them better. That is one point in which the Lancashire tactics seemed a little doubtful. It is also an open question whether the policy of trying to force runs at the close of the first day was the right one. But in this matter it is easy to judge after the event. If the forcing policy had succeeded we should have said it was a fine piece of strategy. Still there were many who felt that a slower game would have been more appropriate to the situation.

Once the primary fact is admitted that a wet wicket is more suitable to Yorkshire than to Lancashire, and that it was a wet wicket on which the match was played, it cannot be said that there was any undue balance of luck on either side in the match. It was, no doubt, an advantage to bat first on the pitch, but it was precisely there that Yorkshire failed in the first instance and gave the advantage away. Lancashire may possibly have overestimated their advantage on the first innings, but that in no way detracts from the merit of their opponents' splendid recovery on the second day and the effectual way in which they pressed their advantage home during the concluding stage. It was altogether a great match. It began with high expectations, its progress kept the onlookers up to the last moment in a harrowing state of suspense, and it ended with a rush of uncontrollable excitement.

Cricket was to a large extent spoilt by rain on Saturday, three of the matches—those at Bath, Hull, and Nottingham—having to be abandoned. Fortunate in having a wet wicket to bat on, Kent easily defeated Surrey. This fourth reverse practically puts the Oval team out of the running for the Championship, leaving the struggle for first honours to Lancashire and Yorkshire.

If Cotter, the Australian fast bowler, can bowl in a manner even slightly approaching the form, he showed at Worcester on Saturday, he may yet justify his inclusion in the team. The Worcester score had been carried to 64, when Cotter was tried for a second time, and from that moment the county team simply collapsed. From the first ball that Cotter sent down, G. N. Foster was caught at mid on, and the third and fourth balls of the same over got rid of Hutchings and H. K. Foster. Pearson was out in Armstrong's next over and R. E. Foster, after being seen at his best for nearly an hour, fell to a catch in the slips. Cotter continued to carry everything before him, and the innings closed for 78. After the resumption of play all ten wickets went down in an hour and a half. Cotter's figures, from the time he went on at 64, were four overs and four balls, two maidens, five runs, and seven wickets. He bowled at a great pace on the drying pitch, and for once kept a wonderfully good length. Between a quarter past four and the close of play the fast bowler took twelve wickets at a cost of 34 runs. In no previous match in England has he shown anything like such form. The way in which the stumps were uprooted and turned somersaults in the air seemed to impress the Worcester crowd greatly, for they are not accustomed to see such accomplished batsmen as H. K. and R. E. Foster treated in such summary fashion. H. K. Foster will remember the match, for he gained what is familiarly known as "a pair of spectacles," Cotter proving the agent of destruction in each innings.

The Kent team played up in splendid fashion at Canterbury on Wednesday and so far from having to admit the defeat which threatened them, when stumps were drawn on Tuesday evening, must have beaten Essex had not rain come to the rescue of the visiting team. The change in the weather no doubt placed the Essex batsmen at a disadvantage, but Kent seized their opportunity in brilliant fashion, and after so nearly beating their opponents were unlucky to be robbed of a victory. Two hours and five minutes' cricket took place, and to such a pronounced extent did the bowlers and fieldsmen hold the upper hand that during that time, Essex could only score 66 runs, and these at a cost of six wickets. The chief feature of the day's play was the bowling of Blythe, who, although far from well, dismissed five batsmen in 23 overs for 29 runs, and for the whole innings came out with a record of six wickets for 62 runs.

Play at Lord's on Thursday was limited to an hour and forty minutes. After two light showers a brief downpour drove the players to shelter, but in five minutes a resumption was possible. At ten minutes to two, however, a severe downfall caused an early adjournment for lunch, and, as it happened, further cricket was impossible. Occasionally ceasing for a moment, the rain fell in torrents, and it soon became evident that the state of the pitch would allow of nothing more being done. Water stood in pools on the ground, and at quarter-past four when the rain was still severe, stumps were pulled up and further progress postponed until this morning. No doubt owing to the visit of the French naval officers to the City, the attendance was rather small but probably a couple of thousand people had their enjoyment spoiled.

The cricket that took place was, to say the least, sensational. Apparently fortunate in batting first, the Australians made a most disastrous start on a fast ground, losing Trumper, Hopkins, and Hill for eight runs. Then 111 runs were added before another wicket fell, and by scoring 135 for the loss of four men the Australians secured a fairly strong position if, as seems almost certain, the remainder of the game is fought out on a ruined pitch. With a blustering wind blowing George Beldam got on a lot of swerve, and from his first ball Trumper was caught at second slip by Trott. Clem Hill came in and obtained four runs, and byes doubled the total, when from the fourth ball of Bosanquet's first over Hopkins was taken at second slip. The old Oxonian bowled fast, with an ordinary field, but met with no further success. Beldam, in his next over, beat Hill, and from the following ball Armstrong was almost caught at third man, James, Douglas dashing out and reaching the ball with his left hand, but failing to hold it. Bosanquet changed to his well-known slows, when thanks mainly to a couple of cuts by Noble, the total had reached 26, and off a full pitch Armstrong should have been caught for five, Stogdon at long leg dropping the ball, which came straight to him from a good height. This mistake proved terribly expensive. By a number of admirable strokes the score rose fast, but not until the total reached 65 did MacGregor try a new bowler and then Tarrant and Hearne checked the scoring. From a very hard drive George Beldam attempted to catch Armstrong at mid-on with the left hand. Then after the brief delay, which occurred with the total 81, 12 runs were obtained in an over from Tarrant, Noble getting a four to leg and an off-drive for four, while a breaking ball went to the boundary for four byes. Noble played in his best form, bringing off a couple of late cuts from Tarrant after the hundred had gone up in 65 minutes. Armstrong, who had completed his fifty in three-quarters of an hour directly on play being resumed showed less freedom afterwards, and hitting out at Hearne he was caught at extra mid-off, high up, by Wells. In an hour the partnership had added 111, and Middlesex had lost a splendid opportunity of dismissing the Australians for a small score.

TWO SISTERS SAVED.

BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, FROM THE MISERIES OF INDIGESTION AND PERHAPS FROM DEATH.

When Mrs. Katie Marais, who resides at No. 4 Strand Street, West Bank, East London, C. C. declare, that the lives of both herself and her sister were saved by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, the assertion becomes important to the whole community in which Mrs. Marais lives. She had been for four miserable years greatly afflicted with complicated stomach troubles, ordinarily called indigestion. When she had grown tired of enduring her miseries and almost beyond the hope of ever securing relief from them, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bouwer, of No. 40, Smith Street, West Bank, East London, advised her to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Her sister has already used it and knew of its wonderful curative power. So Mrs. Marais began using it, with what good results she tells you in the letter which follows, and which was dated January 4, 1905.

"For four years," she says, I suffered from biliousness, constipation, and pains across the chest, which I am informed is one of the symptoms of indigestion I did not know what it was to feel well during those long years; I was almost afraid to eat anything as I knew it would make me vomit and retch afterwards.

I would lay down to rest, but there was little or no rest for me during the whole period of my illness I would always wake up after a restless hour or two's sleep and wish for morning to arrive. No medicine seemed able to help me in the least. My bowels also gave me a deal of trouble; for days at a time I would be constipated, and such severe headaches would follow.

It was through my sister I heard of your Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I may say she voices my sentiment with reference to its good qualities. It saved her life, and I can honestly say that had I not taken it in time I would not be here to-day to record these facts of my cure.

"After using four bottles I was put on the right road to regain my former good health, and all these unpleasent symptoms are now of the past, the result being due only to the curative powers of Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

Mrs Marais was born in Bedford, Grahamstown district, but has lived in East London four years. Her husband is employed in the Harbour Board Stores, and both are well known in the district where they live.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bouwer wrote as follows on January 5, 1905, from her home in Smith Street, West Bank:—"My life was despaired of some little time back. I had been very ill with yellow jaundice and became so weak that I had to be fed through a tube. The doctors did their best for me, but I became worse and worse, and all hopes of saving my life were given up. A friend who saw my condition thought it was my weak stomach (which could not retain food) that caused my trouble, and that something should be used first to strengthen my stomach. My friend's reasoning saved my life; for Mother Seigel's syrup was given in small quantities from time to time during the day, and very soon I commenced to feel very hungry and also that I had new life given me. I am a strong, healthy-looking person to-day, and deeply indebted to Mother Seigel for curing me.

A NAWAB AND HIS ALLEGED "BOOTEES"

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Abdoola Khakibhoy and others against Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, of Hyderabad, in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 1,500 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 1st August 1904 till judgment, further interest, and costs. Mr. Davar and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that they are auctioneers doing business at Bank Street in Bombay in co-partnership under the name and firm of A. Readymoney and Co., while the defendant is a nobleman of Hyderabad, and was residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, at the date of the filing of the plaint. On the 11th July 1904, the plaintiffs sold to the defendant, on credit, a pair of diamond ear ornaments called "bootees" for the sum of Rs. 1,500, which the defendant agreed to pay on the following day. The time for payment had long since expired, and the plaintiffs had made repeated demands, but the defendant had neglected to pay. The plaintiffs had also given notice to the defendant to charge interest on the amount at 9 per cent per annum unless the same was forthwith paid.

The defendant, in his defence, required the plaintiffs to prove the allegations made by them in the plaint. He said that the first plaintiff showed to him a pair of "bootees", each set with a large ruby in the centre, and small diamonds surrounding it, and offered to sell the pair to him for Rs. 1,500, representing that each of the two rubies was a genuine natural stone. Defendant took the "bootees" with him on approval, and had them examined, when it was found that the rubies were not genuine, but had been artificially made out of small stones. The defendant immediately thereupon wanted to return the "bootees" to the first plaintiff, but he refused to receive them, alleging that he had sold them to the defendant. The latter said he had always been and was now ready and willing to return the "bootees" to the plaintiffs, and had deposited them with his attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co., with instructions to hand them to plaintiffs whenever they might ask for them. He denied that he purchased them for Rs. 1,500, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I fully agree with your correspondent, "He who laughs last laughs most." It is best for the Hindoos to be contented with the opportunity they have been given of playing the Presidency and to make the most of it. Let Hindu cricketers leave their Parsee friends to write all sort of nonsense on Hindu cricket, in some Gujrati papers which for want of better themes fill most of their columns with nothing but cricket matters. Any right-thinking man will admit that there is a far cry between the merits of Hindus as cricketers, and the respective merits of Marathas on the one hand, and on the other hand "Shamlas and Sokajis of Bombay" as "dhotee-wearers. The question at issue does not call for a remark of this character. Cricket is a great leveller, this has been persistently alleged by Mr. Patel in his admirable book on Indian Cricket. But in Bombay at least I regret to say the reverse is the case. The gulf is not lessened but widened.—Yours &c.

B. V. D.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to tell your correspondent, "He laughs best who laughs last" that he has entirely misunderstood me. What I have urged all along is not that the Hindus are better cricketers than the Parsis or the Europeans or that they will necessarily win the forthcoming Hindu-Presidency match, but that the Hindus are quite fit to play with the Presidency or the Parsis and that they will give a very good game to the Presidency, at least as good as the Parsis. Very uncertain as the game of cricket always is, the Hindus might lose the match, but that will not prove that the Hindus do not deserve the honor. Some of the Bombay Parsee papers, let it be said to their credit, expressed this same view last year. Your correspondent will thus see that it he wants to laugh at all, let him laugh now as he will, as nobody can guarantee that he will have the opportunity of having his best laugh last, for, he must know that he has to laugh not at the probable result of the match but at the attempts made by Mr. D. B. Tapla and others of his ilk to show the inability of the Hindus to play with the Presidency.—Yours, etc.

A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association at Meerut in November should, says the "Pioneer," be a very successful one, for Lord Kitchener has expressed a desire that competitors should be afforded every facility for attending it. The dates, 15 to 25th November, are so fixed that the gathering will have come to an end before the manœuvres at Ballabgarh begin—if, indeed, the concentration of troops there ever takes place, which seems doubtful in view of the continued drought in the Gurgaon District. Sanction has been given, in any case, to competitors being excused the march to the manœuvring area, and they will be allowed to join their regiments wherever the latter may be after the 25th November. As to the prize-list, all the 23 Vice-Patrons except two have again come forward with liberal offers. This shows the keen interest felt in the meeting by the ruling Chiefs and other native notabilities, for they alone are Vice-Patrons. Among the new matches are two for young soldiers and Volunteers and Regulars, for which there is no entrance-fee. Twelve prizes totalling Rs. 500 in value are given for these particular matches. Match 20 is an important one, for the conditions are that the position is standing, at 200 yards range, timed firing. Sir Robert Hume, one of the best rifle-shots in India, gives the prize, and he has insisted upon the standing position. This kind of shooting has rather gone out of late years, but it is the basis of all shooting, for a man who can shoot straight standing can do well in any position. For regular troops efficiency in this respect is most valuable, for the men may at any time have to fire on long grass, crops, scrub-jungle, and so on. Match 29A is similar to 20, but it is for gunners and drivers only; no entrance-fee will be charged, as it is desired to encourage rifle-shooting in the Artillery. Match 22 (General Duff's) is the favourite of the meeting. It is the extended order competition, and both officers and men think more of winning it than any other event. Other team-matches instituted should also be very popular. In matches 22 to 29 all the prizes have been much increased in value. It may be noted that 1 to 5 are "practice matches," leading up to the Championship matches, and giving all competitors a chance of learning weather conditions and the sighting required. Nos. 7 to 15 are Championship matches. There may seem to be too many individual bull's eye events in the programme, but this is in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the competitors last year, in fact of nearly all of them. They come to the large central meeting to try their skill, and in this old-fashioned kind of shooting a man's score depends entirely on his own skill and efficiency, and his ability to contend with wind, light, etc. In so-called "practice" matches there is a certain amount of chance, but matches 20 to 31 give those who want such a form of shooting plenty of scope. We may mention that officers competing are saved all expense of messing if they care to do duty as range officers, for which duty they can draw sufficient to cover their expenses daily. The meeting will be an interesting one as the short rifle will doubtless be in evidence especially in snap-shooting, now that so many regiments have received it.

Arrivals, August 28.

Capt A Hay, 107th Pioneers, from leave from England
Lieut H C Banks R F A, on leave from Nasirabad
Lieut D H Powell, 103th M L I, on leave from Satara
Capt A K Hudson, 17th Cavalry, on leave from Bannu
Lieut C M Anson, 6th G Rifles, on duty from China
Lieut Col G Welman, I A, on retirement from Fijzabad

Departures, August 28,

Lieut D G S Webb, R A M C, on leave to England
Lieut E D Galbraith, 55th Cokes Rifles, to join to Dera Ismailkhan
Capt A Day, 107th Pioneer, from leave to Kirkee
Capt W I Mitchell, 124th Baluchis, from leave to Loralai
Lieut Col C W W Burton, 73th M Rifles, on leave to England

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PROPERTY.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji heard a suit filed by Janmahomed Haji Usman against Haji Gani Usman. Plaintiff asked for a declaration that he was entitled to three quarters of a share in a house; he also applied for partition of the property, and for other reliefs. Mr. Jardine and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Dharamsi, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. P. J Padshah and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendant. The plaint showed that Mia Ahmed Mahomed Dosa died in 1879, childless, intestate, possessed of immovable property in Memonwada, leaving behind him his widow Rabiabai, and his half-brother Suleman, as his heirs. Rabiabai entered into possession and recovered rents. In 1882 Suleman died intestate, leaving as his heirs certain persons. Rabiabai died in 1899, leaving her surviving the plaintiff who is her brother's son, as her only heir. On her death Jusab Rahimtoola, cousin of Isak, a son of Suleman, took possession of the property. Plaintiff had been advised that after the demise of Rabiabai he would be entitled to one-fourth of the property; Fatma, Isak's sister to over half the share; while the remaining part would belong to Jusab Rahimtoola. In March 1902 defendant purchased the plaintiff's one-fourth share for Rs. 1,500, and Fatma's share for Rs. 3,000. Out of the Rs. 1,500, however, defendant had paid only Rs. 375. Subsequently, defendant filed a suit against Jusab for partition of the property. But it was decided in that suit that Rabiabai had held the property adversely to all parties whereas in fact it absolutely belonged to her at the time of her death. Moreover, plaintiff being her sole heir, he became entitled to the whole of the property. Defendant was now in sole possession of the property. Against plaintiff's calls upon him for partition, and for payment of the balance of the Rs. 1,500, he alleged that he had paid the plaintiff in full, and that plaintiff had conveyed to him not only one-quarter share, but his whole interest in the property. If necessary, plaintiff would pray for a rectification of the conveyance made by him of his one-quarter share to the defendent, because at the time of executing the document, not only he, but the defendant also, was under the erroneous belief that he (plaintiff) was entitled to a fourth share only.

The defendant, in his written statement, stated that relying on the representations made to him by the plaintiff, he purchased the shares in the property of plaintiff and Fatma. Plaintiff was estopped from claiming from the defendant the share he had admitted as belonging to Fatma. Between him and the plaintiff the arrangement was not only to buy plaintiff's one-fourth share, but all his other share, estate, and interest. He had paid Rs. 1,500 to the plaintiff. He was not interested in the previous suit in traversing the allegation of the defendant in that suit, that Rabiabai had acquired an adverse title by prescription. It would be inequitable now to alter the document by which the plaintiff had conveyed to him his share and right in the property. Plaintiff was not entitled to any relief.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DONGRI.

FREE PRIMARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The annual prize distribution of the Municipal Dongri School, came off on Saturday afternoon last, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, J. P., a member of the Joint Schools Committee. Among those present were Mr. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Ramrao Dhakji, B.A., LL.B., Dr. V. P. Chavan, Rao Bahadur V. R. Vandekor, J. P., and Rao Saheb Bhivaji Tanaji Nakhwa, J. P. The proceedings commenced with a song of welcome and dramatic dialogues and speeches by the boys, all of which, including exercises in drill appeared to have been heartily enjoyed by the audience.

Mr. Vartak, the Acting Head Master, in a short and well-worded speech reviewed the past history of the school and showed the processes whereby had arrived at its present model position.

The chairman it invited some of the visitors to say something apropos of the occasion. Mr. Dallakhan spoke highly of what he had seen and heard in the function just gone through.

Mr. S. K. Boley, said that he had been watching the progress of the school for the past few years and could say that the school was doing a distinct service to the backward classes. Apropos of the Manual Training Class attached to the school, Mr. Bole said that it was time the Joint Schools' Committee should do something by way of providing for Free Primary and Technical Education in view of the special needs of the backward classes.

Mr. N. G. Welinker in a few well-chosen words spoke appreciatingly of the school and its staff and remarked that the Municipal Primary School teacher is not lacking in zeal in doing his duty as is generally the impression.

The Chairman, who rose amidst deafening cheers, said in the course of his remarks that the day's function was quite in keeping with the general reputation of the school. Replying to Mr. Bole, he said that the wealthy among the backward communities should, themselves, make a beginning in respect of Technical Education and then approach the Municipality and Government for aid which they were sure to receive; as for Free Primary Education, the speaker said that the time for it had not yet come, nevertheless the Joint Schools Committee were doing all in their power to admit backward boys on a concession.

All the above speakers made eulogistic references to Mr. H. S. Sukhtankor B. A., the substantive Head Master, now on special duty.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the singing of the National Anthem specially for the occasion terminated the proceedings.

AHMEDABAD RELIEF FUND.

SHOLAPUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A subscription list was opened at Sholapur by Mr Dalsookh Wadilal Virchand, (manager of the Sholapur mill) and several leading citizens, for Ahmedabad Relief Fund, in which Rs 2,219 were collected, which has been sent to Bombay to Mr Dipchand C I E and the list is as follows:—Mr Dalsookh Wadilal Virchand Deepchand Rs 251, Mr. Huribhai Devkurun Gandhi Rs 201, R S Malapa Basapa Varad Rs 151, Messrs. Vastabhai Khoosaldass Rs 181, Hukmchand Premchand Rs 151, Sakharam Khoosaldass Rs 75, Motichand Premchand Rs 110, Abhechand Premchand Rs 51, Sakharam Nemchand Rs 101, Raichund Sakulchand Rs 71, Gaootamchand Lilachand Rs 81 Nagapa Karadi Rs 61, Sahebram Bhowaniram Rs 81, Foolchand Gopalchand Rs 81, Harakchand Ruttonchand Rs 81, Malookchand Gunesh Rs 45, Jivraj Tarachand Rs 31, Raichand Khoosalchand Rs 51, Motichand Khemchand, Rs 65, Sitaram Bhayaji Rs 51, Budhmal Hajarimal Rs 51, Fakirapa Handy Rs 51, Ramlal Ganpatprasad Rs 21, Chotalal Maganlal Rs 11, Balkison Govindram Rs 21, Naroba Boobney Rs 51, Kaikhosru Sorabji Rs 5, Tribhovandas Chhaganlal Rs 7, Goorapa Dalge Rs 5, Dhirajlal Bhagvandas Rs 15, Rajaram Hiralal Rs 5, Shanker Vairagwala Rs 5, Total Rs 2,219.

OPENING OF A NEW TEMPLE.

The opening ceremony of the temple of Shri Lakshimi Narayan, built by Bhalibai Lakshimibai Bandodkarin, for all Hindus, took place on Friday, the 25th instant, and continued till Saturday last. The ceremony was performed by V. M. Krishna Shastri Padye, and Raghunath Krishna Shastri assisted by Rajeswar Shastri and a number of Brahmins. In honour of the consecration of the temple Halkirtan was performed by Kasikar Bawa, a celebrated preacher. A number of Hindus including Mr. Janardan Raghoba, Mr. Vishnu Jawaji Pagnis, Mr. Motilal Dalpatram Desai, Mr. Datatraya B. Chitnis, Mr. Lakshuman Harichandra Chowdari, Mr. Lakmidass Harilal, Mr. Bal Nilaji Pitale, Mr. Dhirajlal Motilal Desai, Mr. Dadabhai Narayan Dhume, Mr. B. Y. Tipnis and others attended the Harikirtan. On this auspicious occasion destitute persons and children were fed and alms consisting of sweet-meats were distributed by Mr. Purshotam Atmaram Malpekar among the lepers in the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga in accordance with the wishes of the lady.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DISCLOSURES AGAINST A HINDU ASCETIC.

A SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and Hon. Mr Justice Batty have, at the High Court, Appellate Side, disposed of an appeal filed by Bachasing Bhupsing, Pardeshi ascetic, from his conviction by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Gangava Kom Ramapa, and sentence of seven years' transportation.

It appeared that the woman Gangawa, who was of a loose character, went on 20th February last, to make her devotions in a small temple dedicated to Hanuman, on the Saptapur Railway Crossing, built by Wasudev Joshi, a contractor of Dharwar, on land belonging to the family of Shrinivas Desai. In this temple, the ascetic sat engaged seemingly in deep and earnest devotions to the deity. But when Gangava came, he changed his attitude, and began making proposals to her, which were indignantly rejected. Would she consent to follow him either to Bellary or Hyderabad, he said he would load her with precious ornaments. The woman declined the proposed riches as well as his proferred affection; then the ascetic threatened to cut off her nose, as she was known to be a woman of bad repute. Aggrieved by an insult and a threat from a person generally held in a sort of veneration and sanctity, Gangava went to the Joshi and the Desai to complain of his conduct. A week after this, the ascetic went to Joshi, and reported that the woman was in the habit of misbehaving herself with Brahmins in the temple, to the great scandal of the community and the defilement of the holy place.

Directly after making this accusation, he went to Gangava's place, and threw a stone on the hut she lived in. Incensed, she came out, and wanted to catch the delinquent, but he scampered off. Hearing the noise, Joshi's brother came out of his place, and severely reproving the ascetic for his misconduct, promised to get him ejected from the temple. The ascetic became very angry at the probability of his being worsted in the quarrel with the woman. He followed her to the Chowki near the Railway Crossing, and stabbed her five times with a knife. She was removed to the hospital, where she had to remain close upon a month. After having delivered this dastardly attack, the ascetic again took to his heels, and would have escaped but for the intrepidity of two Europeans on the line, who luckily gave him a hot chase, secured him, and handed him over to the authorities. Agreeing with the assessors, the Judge sentenced the accused to seven years' transportation, remarking that had he been charged with attempt to commit murder, the consequences would have been more serious.

Their lordships upheld the conviction and sentence, and summarily dismissed the accused's appeal.

TROOPING PROGRAMME BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON AND KARACHI, 1905-1906.

TO KARACHI.

Vessel	Leaves Southampton	Leaves other Ports
(4) Ionian	Wed 25th Oct 1905	Aden, 11th Nov 1905
(6) Sicilia	Sat 25th Nov 1905	Gibraltar, 30th Nov 1905
(10) Sicilia	Sat 3rd Feb 1906	....

Vessel	Arrives Karachi	Corps, etc
(4) Ionian	Thur 16th Nov 1905	Drafts and furl men
(6) Sicilia	Mon 18th Dec 1905	Drafts and furl men
(10) Sicilia	Mon 26th Feb 1906	Drafts and furl men

FROM KARACHI.

Vessel	Leaves Karachi	Leaves other Ports
(4) Ionian	Fri 24th Nov 1905	....
(6) Sicilia	Sat 30th Dec 1905	....
(10) Sicilia	Wed 7th Mar 1906	....

Vessel	Arrives Southampton	Corps etc
(4) Ionian	Fri 15th Dec 1905	Details and ordy invalids
(6) Sicilia	Mon 22nd Jan 1906	Details and ordy invalids
(10) Sicilia	Thur 29th Mar 1906	Details and ordy invalids

TROOPING PROGRAMME BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON AND BOMBAY, 1905-1906.

OUTWARD.

Vessel	Leaves Southamton	Leave other Ports
(1) Assaye	Wed 6th Sept 1905	......
(2) Sicilia	Wed 29th Sept 1905	......
(3) Plassy	Thur 5th Oct 1905	......
(5) Assaye	Wed 8th Nov 1905	Malta 16th Nov 1905 Alexandria 20th Nov 1905
(7) Plassy	Friday 8th Dec 1905	......
(8) Ionian	Thur 28th Dec 1905	Malta, 5th Jany 1906
(9) Assaye	Satur 13th Jany 1906	Aden, 31st Jany 1906
(11) Plassy	Wed 14th Feby 1906	......
(12) Ionnian	Thur 28th Feby 1906	......

Vessel	Arrives Bombay	Corps, etc
(1) Assaye	Thur 28th Sept 1905	17th Lancers and Cavy Drafts
(2) Sicilia	Fri 13th Oct 1905	Drafts and furl men
(3) Plassy	Fri 27th Oct 1905	1st W Riding Regt Arty and Infty Drafts
(5) Assaye	Fri 1st Dec 1905	2nd Rifle Brigade (from Egypt) and Drafts
(7) Plassy	Fri 29th Dec 1905	Drafts and furl men
(8) Ionian	Fri 19th Jany 1906	2nd York Regt and Drafts for Burma and Southern Brigade
(9) Assaye	Mon 5th Feby 1906	Drafts and furl men
(11) Plassy	Thur 8th Mar 1906	Drafts and furl men
(12) Ionian	Thur 22d Mar 1906	Drafts and furl men

HOMEWARD

Vessel	Leaves Bombay	Leave other Porls
(1) Assaye	Fri 6th Oct 1905 1905	......
(2) Sicilia	Satur 21st Oct 1905	......
(3) Plassy	Satur 4th Nov 1905	......
(5) Assaye	Satur 9th Dec 1905	Aden, Fri 15th Dec 1905
(7) Plassy	Wed 10th Jany 1906	......
(8) Ionian	Fri 26th Jany 1906	......
(9) Assaye	Wed 14th Feby 1906	......
(11) Plassy	Fri 16th Mar 1906	Aden, Wed 21st Mar 1906
(12) Ionian	Fri 30th Mar 1906	......

Vessel	Arrive Southampton	Crops, etc
(1) Assaye	Fri 27th Oct 1905	Details and ordy invalids
(2) Sicilia	Mon 13th Nov 1905	Details and ordy invalids
(3) Plassy	Mon 27th Nov 1905	2nd W Riding Regt cot cases and details
(5) Assaye	Mon 1st Jany 1906	2nd K O S Borderers (to Aden) 3rd Rifle Brig (from Aden), and details
(7) Plassy	Wed 31st Jany 1900	Details and cot cases
(8) Ionian	Fri 16th Feby 1906	1st E York Regt and ordinary invalids
(9) Assaye	Thur 8th Mar 1906	"I" and "L" Batteries, R H A; and 46th, 51st and 54th Batteries, R F A; details and ordinary invalids
(11) Plassy	Fri 6th April 1906	Details and cot cases
(12) Ionian	20th April 1906	Details

* Hospital ship on homeward voyages.

BETWEEN INDIAN AND THE COLONIES

Vessel	Port	Arrival	Departure
Freight Ship or R I M Vessel.	Bombay	.....	Sun 15th Oct a 1905
	Durban	29th Oct 1905	.....
Transport "B"	Durban	.....	23rd Jan 1906 b
	Mauritius	29th Jan 1906	31st Jan 1906 c
	Bombay	Fri 9th Feb 1906.	.....
	Bombay	..	Fri 16th Feb d 1906
	Cape Town	11th Mar 1909	....

Corps, etc.

a 4th Hussars.

b "N" and "S" Batteries, R H A; 76th, 81st and 82nd Batteries, R F A, from Durban; and 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, from Mauritius.

c 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli......	0	0	9
Water Division......	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total......	4	4	79
Total plague deaths to date...	304,477	259,403	
Same date last year	12	14	110

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th Aug. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06......	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 5th Aug. 1905 by Council Bills......	£5,672,922
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£10,827,078

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28th AUGUST.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Looks like clearing up.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable More rain wanted generally.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Dry here but raining in the surrounding district. Absence of rain. causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28th AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though generally small and slightly irregular show a fall over a large area. It is below normal generally everywhere.

Winds are south-easterly at Ratnagiri while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind and Cutch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 7° to 10° in excess of normal in Rajputana and at Agra and Delhi and 5° to 8° in defect at Amraoti, Jubbulpore and Cawnpore; minimum 7° in defect at Cawnpore and 5° in excess at Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in the Punjab and Rajputana and more or less cloudy elsewhere.

Rain.—There has been general rain in the Central and United Provinces, Berar and Central India and local showers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast. Altogether 24 stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2·95" at Cawnpore, 1·93" at Allahabad, 1·27" at Calicut, and 1·04" at Saugor.

Mauritius.—Pressure had been ·02" below normal, wind south-easterly and 12 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 1·19."

Zanzibar.—Pressure had been ·05" below normal, wind south-westerly and 8 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0·05".

Seychelles.—Pressure had been ·04" below normal, wind south-easterly and 11 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 1·30".

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BILE BEANS AND INDIGESTION.

FOUR TRANSFORMATION SCENES.

This article is written solely for the benefit of readers who suffer from indigestion, or any of its symptoms. From it, it is seen that even the worst case must yield to Bile Beans.

SCENE I.

Thos. Watson, minor, 10, Victor Street, Cutsyke, Castleford, England, was an unusually strong man and a champion weight-lifter. Of all men illness seemed furthest from him, but—he began to suffer from indigestion. His strength faded.

SCENE II.

He felt as he had never felt before! In the morning awakened with foul taste in mouth, bad breath, hands trembled. Didn't want breakfast. At work fell sick, faint, and dizzy. Headached and felt too heavy for his neck. Pains in chest, back and round waist. Grew weaker and weaker. No food would stop on his stomach. Couldn't work any more. Twelve months went by. "Still unable to work." Had got so weak that couldn't walk across kitchen floor without being supported. Gave up hope. Began to take Bile Beans, but did not believe they would cure him.

SCENE III.

Notwithstanding his disbelief they did cure him. After taking a course of this medicine, he was cured of every trace of indigestion, was back at work, and was rapidly regaining strength. Cure remained permanent, twelve months after being cured (during last month) a reporter interviewed him on his cure. "Has your strength been restored?" He asked. For answer, Watson picked up two 56 lb weights and raised them over his head. He then lifted up one of the weights with one finger and hoisted it above his head. Moreover, he held it there until he was photographed, and the photograph is now in the possession os the Bile Bean & Co.

SCENE IV.

Before a Commissioner for Oaths, Watson made the following swore statement:—

"I, Thomas Watson, minor, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—That from being a man able to lift up two hundred weight above my head with one arm alone, I was reduced by indigestion and kindred ailments to the weakness of a child, unable to walk without assistance. My health has been fully restored, and my strength renewed, solely through taking Chas. Forde's Bile Beans. This after being attended by two doctors without success, one doctor having declared, I would never again be strong enough to go to work.

Obtainable of all Chemists and medicine Vendors or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean & Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta on receipt of prices, Rs. 1-2; 6 bottles Rs. 6. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity of the ordinary size) Rs 2-8.

Bombay Agents, Messrs Kemp & Co. Ld.

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"Bombay Gazette," 29th August, 1905.

FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR.

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Supply of Food and Raw Material in Time of War has been issued.

The Commissioners, in the course of their conclusions, express opinion that the naval and shipping evidence given before them was conclusive that, while there would be some interference with the trade and some captures in case of war, there was no risk of total cessation of our supplies, and no reasonable probability of serious interference with them.

The report proceeds, notwithstanding its general view that the situation is not very bad, to discuss possible means of remedying it. In this matter they are within the terms of the reference, which included a direction "to advise whether it is desirable to adopt any measures, in addition to the maintenance of a strong fleet by which such supplies (food stuffs and raw materials) can be better secured, and violent fluctuations avoided." And the report states:—

"It may be conceded that a larger stock of grain existing within the United Kingdom would be a powerful, if not indeed, the most powerful or, as some may think, the only adequate means of attaining this end. The existence of larger stocks within this country might go far to allay the natural apprehension among the poorer classes, that war might mean scarcity, or a serious and protracted enhancement in the price of bread. It is also, perhaps, worthy of consideration that the knowledge in foreign countries that the United Kingdom was provided, so far as food is concerned, against any sudden emergency, might defeat any calculation which takes for its basis the possibility that the United Kingdom might, in the face of starvation, consent to an ignominious peace."

And so the Commissioners consider that the schemes induced by the realisation of the above facts, for the increase of the amount of grain normally held in the country. And their opinion of such schemes is unfavourable:—

"We have come to the conclusion that the disadvantages and evils, which it seems to us are inseparable from all, or nearly all, of these schemes, are greater than any benefit which is likely to be derived from them."

Even more emphatic in their condemnation are the Commissioners regarding State wheat stores:—

"As regards schemes which involve the Government in the actual purchase and sale of wheat stuffs, we think that the objections to such a policy are conclusive."

They think that the Government would be exposed to serious losses in constantly purchasing and selling grain, that much disturbance would inevitably be caused to the grain trade, and that in the event of war the difficulties attendant on a satisfactory distribution of the stores coupled with the fact that the very existence of those stores would tend to discourage the enterprise of the private importer, appear insuperable. They are also unfavourable to schemes for inducing, by payments of subsidies, merchants or millers to carry a permanent stock of grain or flour over and above the ordinary trade stock. Yet they say:—

"If, however, it is thought, on full consideration, desirable to have recourse to measures for increasing the stocks of wheat held in this country, we are of opinion that a scheme for offering storage room rent free would be open to the fewest objections, from a general, economic, or trade point of view, and that such a scheme might be tried as an experiment."

The Commissioners are less indulgent to proposals to give inducements to farmers to keep their grain longer in the rick, "and with regard to the proposals laid before us for offering in some form or another inducements to farmers to keep their grain in the rick for a longer period than that at present, we are afraid that the cost of any of these schemes would be out of proportion to the results likely to be obtained from them."

The conclusion of the whole matter, as it appears to the Commissioners (subject to the objections of certain of their members), is set out in the penultimate paragraph of the report:—

"We look mainly for security to the strength of our Navy; but we rely in only a less degree upon the widespread resources of our mercantile fleet, and its power to carry on our trade, and reach all possible sources of supply wherever they exist; and we believe that a guarded and well-considered scheme of national indemnity would act as a powerful addition to our resources, because it would tend to keep down the cost of transport, and therefore would go far in the direction of preventing high prices in the time of war, while at the same time it would be a stimulus to the enterprise of British shipowners."

The supplementary report to which we have referred, and which is signed by the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. Wharton, M.P., Sir Henry Seton-Karr, M.P., and Sir Henry H. S. Cunynghame, traverses the optimistic statements of the main report regarding the security of the present position, refuses to endorse the recommendation of the scheme of national indemnity, though recommending the appointment of a committee further to examine into the question, and strongly recommends the establishment of national wheat stores. Professor T. E. Holland, K. C., also notes his more serious view of the situation than that which is taken in the main report of the Commission and, with regard to the section dealing with international law, this representative of that branch of study on the Commission disclaims "responsibility for the drafting of those paragraphs of the report which deal with the binding force of international law. Their effect as they stand, appears to me somewhat to underestimate the extent to which the better established rules of International law may be expected to restrain belligerent action."

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In relation to the subject of promotion in the Army a question has been put in the House of Commons by Mr. Crombie, who asked the Secretary of State for War if he would explain on what grounds Mo. G. D. Baillie-Hamilton, late of the Royal Garrison Regiment, had been promoted captain to the Royal Scots over the heads of nineteen officers who had longer service in the Army than he had, and eleven of whom had two or three years' active service in South Africa, whilst he was in Africa only for the last four months of the war. Mr. Arnold-Forster replied that on the reduction of the Garrison Regiment, the Army Council decided to offer to certain captains and all lieutenants and 2nd lieutenants transfer to the Line as juniors of their rank in the corps to which they were transferred. Every effort, he said, was made to ensure that captains so transferred should be either senior in total service or older than the senior lieutenants of the corps to which transferred. The officer referred to was promoted captain before transfer and is considerably older than the senior lieutenants in the Royal Scots. The difficulty in which the War office found itself is obvious and the reflections may be offered that such awkward questions are likely to arise when unstable policy rules the Army.

No stronger indictment of the Advisory Board of the Army Medical Service could have been made than the word of Lord Roberts in his speech at the Mansion House viz, that with regard to the Medical Service at present we are not much better off than we were in 1899. What then have the civilians on this board, established some years ago, done to justify their position? There was a good deal of swagger when the Advisory Board was constituted that, at all events, the civilians on it were independent of the Secretary of State for War, and that if their recommendations were not carried out they would resign.

Singular ineptitude has charcterised all the doings of the military authorities in relation to entrance to the Army, and if they had set about with the intention of discouraging and confusing parents, candidates, schoolmasters, tutors they could not have succeded more completely. The system attempted to be instituted is in many ways inconsequent, irresponsible, and and unjust. The treatment meted out to Bradfield College, is characteristic of the whole business. That Bradfield, one of the few really efficient public schools, should be dealt with in this way seems remarkable and if the inspector would not pass Bradfield, how have less efficient public schools fared. If the inspections has caused friction already how will the leaving certificate examination work if held by the same irresponsible authorities? This is one of the results of Mr. Arnold-Forster's new-fangled schemes. The Civil Service Commissioners have held these examinations hitherto without a complaint. Why should they be set aside and new examining boards be instituted at great expense, boards in whose competence and impartiality the public can have no confidence. Attention may also be drawn to the singular fact that under the new scheme for Army entrance, Militia officers are discouraged from learning a second language. If officers enter through Sandhurst they may take both French and German but if through the Militia they can only take one of the two. In mathematics, perhaps, the part which has been of most practical value to officers has been the use of logarithmic tables; under the new scheme they need know nothing of these, but must acquaint themselves instead with those inferior so-called "contracted" methods.

The lieutenant-colonels in the Royal Army Medical Corps with something over twenty-three year's service are in despair about their chancer of ever attaining administrative rank, for there is a serious block at present in promotion. It was generally supposed, that rigid selection under the present regime would result in a number of superseded officers on the list of colonels and selected lieutenant-colonels retiring, but such has not been the case, as each superseded officer has "hung on" to the Service. Something should certainly be done to facilitate the retirement of officers passed over in the colonel's and selected lieutenant-colonel's ranks.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales and all the other members of the Royal Commission on Food Supply in Time of War have signed the report, which has been presented to Parliament in dummy. It is understood that the main report, drafted by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in which all the Commissioners concur, is on the whole reassuring and contains a great deal of valuable information regarding the source, quantity, and security of the national food supplies. Full attention is devoted to the protection to be expected from the fleet, and allusion is made to the sense of comparative safety derivable from the fact that the whole coasts of Great Britain could not be blockaded by any enemy and that the ordinary laws of supply and demand might be trusted under almost every conceivable state of things to ensure an ample importation of food stuffs. We hope the Commissioners have taken account of the effect upon prices of an endangered or limited supply and the disastrous consequences this might have quite apart from any actual danger of famine. It is said that the Commissioners do not discourage an experiment in the direction of storage of grain for times of emergency, but that on the whole they conclude that there is no serious cause for public apprehension or uneasiness. Whilst all the Commissioners sign the main report, most of them have added separate comments or reservations, and one of the most important of these is signed by the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Chaplin, M. P., Mr. J. L. Wharton, M. P., Sir H. Seton-Karr, M. P. and Mr. H. S. Conynghame, C. B. There is reason to believe that this reservation takes a more alarmist view, and urges immediate practical precautions.

The Militia Bill, which passed the House of Lords, but seems not to have found much favour with the force, is one of those measures which the Government has withdrawn at the end of the session. It was a subject of discussion at the conference of the Militia commanding officers with the Secretary of State for War on July 21. Man subjects taken into consideration at conference had refernce to the recommendations of the Norfolk Commission and other proposals, including the possibility of increasing the period of training, with the barrack or camp arrangements involved, and of lengthening the period of liability, winter trainings, the training of officers and non-commissioned officers, the formation of a permanent corps of officers and non-commissioned officers, the advisability of training in large depots as opposed to the present system, the strength constitution of the Force and its relation to the Regular Army in regard to the transfer of officers and men and other matters. We commend Mr. Arnold-Forster for taking the opinion of Militia officers on these questions, and we hope he will be guided by their advice.

If anything were needed to prove the really splendid quality of the British officer, as a leader and inspirer of men, when acting under trusted chiefs, or the readiness and keenness with which he undertakes the most arduous work, it would be found in the practical training of the great military centres. We referred last week to the admirable work now being done at Aldershot, where Sir John French has about him officers of the highest qualities, who are patiently, loyally, and successfully striving for a high degree of efficiency in the troops of the Army Corps command. They do not shrink from any task, however arduous, and it may be said with confidence that there never prevailed a better spirit in the Army than is now found at Aldershot. We may notice also the splendid character of the work which has been done by the Third Cavalry Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Rimington, near Dublin. Here the 6th Dragoon Guards, 11th and 19th Hussars, 14th Brigade R. H. A. with the 5th Field Company R. E. and the 23rd Company A. S. C. have been engaged in what the general officer responsible has described as operations intended to give ranks a thorough training in general readiness fitting them to meet and overcome the unforseen difficulties of foreign service. Probably never in time of peace have British cavalry been engaged in work more nearly resembling the active service of war. The camp was established at Lusk, and the scene of many of the operations was the coast under shelter of Lambay Island and the Rogerstown inlet. The Admiralty lent the cruiser Donegal and the steamship Kansas, supplied with regulation horse fittings, and there has been excellent training in embarking and disembarking horses, guns and stores with the use of special floats, and men and horses swimming. Practice in rowing in extemporised means of crossing rivers, and in a multitude of other duties incidental to landing in a hostile country have occupied part of the time. The Kansas represented the transport and the Donegal the convoying fleet and every part of the work has been most thorough and practical. We cannot sufficiently express our gratification in noticing the splendid character of the work done. Lord Grenfell has a right to be proud of his command.

Advice to Mothers—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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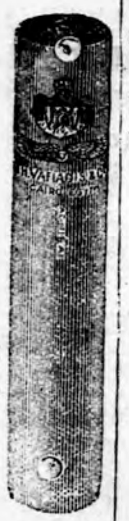

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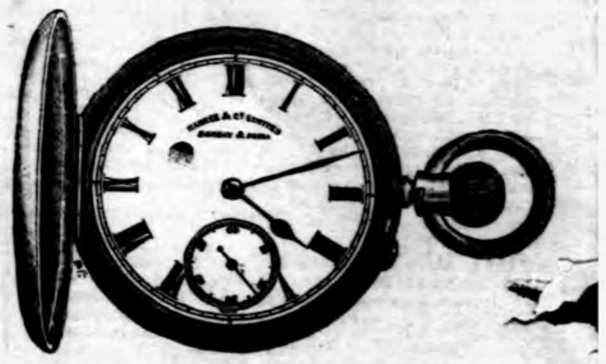
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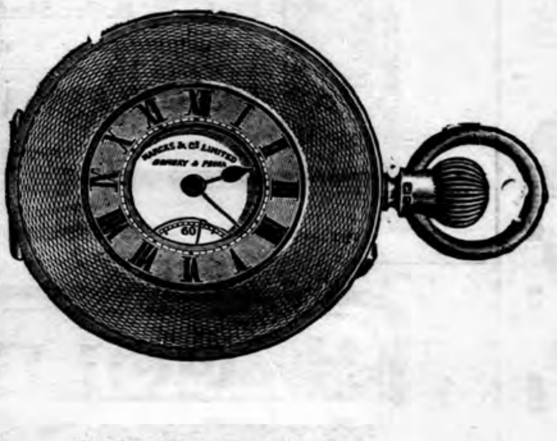
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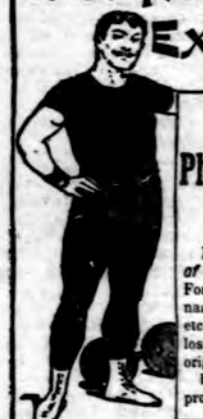

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